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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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TRUCE SIGNED IN ATHENS

"Tribune's" Sensational Revelations About British Assurance To King Of Hellenes

LONDON, January 12: The following statement was issued tonight Friday from the Prime Minister's residence, No. 10 Downing Street: "The terms signed by the British and ELAS representatives for the truce are endorsed by His Majesty's Government.

HOSTAGES MUST BE RELEASED

Taking and holding of hostages is, however, a barbarous custom condemned by International Law. His Majesty's Government must make it clear, therefore, that no truce can be enduring or ripen into peace unless or until hostages taken by ELAS have been effectually safeguarded and released."

Truce Signed

ATHENS, Jan. 12: A truce has been signed between Gen. Scobie and ELAS leaders.

Reuter's special correspondent says the truce was signed between Gen. Scobie on one side and the ELAS leaders, Zevgos and Partsalides, on the other. Zevgos is the former Greek Minister of Agriculture. Partsalides is the Secretary of the EAM Central Committee.

The official statement said: "A truce between the land forces of Greece and the Central ELAS Committee was signed in Athens at 22.30 yesterday after two-day negotiations by Gen. Scobie on one hand and John Zevgos, Demetros Partsalides, Theodore Maerdis and Athanassios Athenilis on other. At the request of ELAS representatives hostilities cease at 01.00 on January 15 in order to give them time to issue the necessary orders."

After the signature of the truce, Gen. Scobie with his senior Staff Officer called on the Regent, to whom he communicated the terms.

Gen. Scobie told the ELAS delegates that "cease fire" on the British side could take place within six hours of the signature of the truce. ELAS representatives, however, said that owing to the nature of their organisation they were unable to give orders so speedily and hence it was that it was agreed that hostilities should not cease until January 15.

Fighting Vertually Ends

Fighting has in effect already virtually ceased and, except for very minor incidents between the most forward British patrols and retreating ELAS forces, no reports of fighting have reached Athens to-day.

R. T. C. AGAIN

After "cease fire" on Monday, it is expected the Regent will convene a further meeting of the Greek Round Table Conference which adjourned on December 27, but it is unlikely that this Conference will assemble before January 24, the latest date for the fulfilment of truce conditions. —Reuter.

QUESTION OF HOSTAGES.

The whole conference nearly broke down several times on questions of hostages, it is learned here. The attitude of ELAS representatives is described as "uncompromising" towards this problem.

The truce was signed at the British headquarters. Gen. Scobie was the first to sign after which, he went out while ELAS delegates signed. Pictures were taken of the ceremony by camera men.

Truce Terms

LONDON, Jan. 12: Greek truce terms officially announced in London this morning said: "ELAS forces at present east and south of the general line of the road Itea-Amphissa-Lamiadiz-Dhomokos-Farsala and thence east along the road to the village of Ambelia and thence along the road or track Sorestinon-Kahalia-Akr Kavos-Koutsoumbou will retire and remain west and north of this line so as to allow unhindered use of these roads. They will evacuate all towns and villages referred to in this article. Such retirement and evacuation will be completed by 00-01 hours on January 18, 1945

ELAS forces at present within the area around Salonica will retire and remain outside such area evacuating Salonica. Such retirement and evacuation will be completed by 00-01 hours on January 17, 1945.

All members of ELAS forces whose normal place of residence is outside Peloponnese, but who are at present located there, will withdraw therefrom, all members of ELAS forces whose normal place of residence is inside Peloponnese but who are now located elsewhere will be withdrawn into it.

Representatives of the ELAS Central Committee who are signatories hereto will notify the Commander-in-Chief immediately on signing hereof of the strengths and locations of such members and of the method and routes of their withdrawal and these will be supervised by transport authorities.

All ELAS forces resident in Zante island, Euboea island, Kithera island and Cyclades and Sporades islands will withdraw. All members of the ELAS forces whose normal place or residence lies inside the Peloponnese and who are at present located there will withdraw and will remain south of the general line from Pyrgos to Argos. This withdrawal will be completed by 00-01 hours on January 19, 1945.

PROBLEM OF PRISONERS.

Following arrangements are made concerning prisoners: All service personnel of whatever nationality including Greek Police and Gendarmerie captured by the ELAS will be returned. This will include all Greek personnel bearing arms captured by the ELAS. This will not, however, include civilians detained by the E.A.M. Civil Police. An equal number of ELAS prisoners will be released by British authorities in exchange. No account will be taken of the gravely wounded who will be handed back without regard to numbers. All British civilians captured will be returned. Failure of the part ELAS forces to observe the terms of this agreement or any attack in any part of Greece on any British, Dominion or Indian troops or service personnel or on any Greek National Forces or Police or Gendarmerie shall be regarded as a breach of the truce.

This agreement has been prepared in duplicate, the original one copy being in English and the other in Greek."—Reuter.

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BATTLE FOR BUDAPEST

Soviet Launch Final Assault On Nazi Garrison

MOSCOW, Jan. 12: The Red Army launched the final assault on the German garrison in Budapest at dawn this morning

New German Panzer thrusts west of Budapest have failed to break through and the 25 miles of Soviet defence ring.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent: Soviet troops are hourly moving deeper into Budapest in swift tank and infantry rushes are to-day making a three-way drive from the north, east and south on the heart of the German-held area of the city on the eastern bank of the Danube. German defences are going down so fast that any time now, the garrison will be split into a series of isolated pockets. The Germans' last hope of replenishing their supplies and ammunition—acutely short ten days ago—was smashed when the Red Army captured an emergency airfield on the Race Course. Nightly attempts to supply the garrison from the air help little since most of the parachute bales fall into Russian-held zones. After dark the sky over the capital looks like a gigantic fireworks display with thousands of soaring rockets and splashes of fire from bursting anti-aircraft shells overhung by clusters of flares.

German counter-blow north-west and west of Budapest is already out of gear and is in danger of running down unless it can be reinforced. —Reuter.

MAHATMA KEEPS MUM

WARDHA, Jan. 12: Approached by the "United Press" in connection with the news about the proposed visit of a Parliamentary delegation from Britain, Mahatma Gandhi said that he does not want to give any statement at present.—United Press.

Nazis Quit Norway To Reinforce Kesselring

LONDON, Jan. 12: The Swedish Radio says that the Germans are preparing to withdraw another eight or ten divisions from Norway.

Reuter's correspondent at the Allied Headquarters in the Mediterranean reports that Marshal Kesselring has received reinforcements from Norway

A Milan dispatch to the Swiss newspaper "Tribune de Geneve" states that the Germans are feverishly building fresh fortifications along the Italo-Austrian frontier. On the battle-fronts heavy snow is limiting activity.

U. S. War Casualties

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12: Total casualties of the United States armed forces from the outbreak of the war number 6,46,380 according to the United States Office of War Information. This total comprises dead 1,38,393, wounded 3,70,657, missing 73,594 and prisoners of war 63,746.—Reuter.

Another group of 626 Rumanian Jewish refugees arrived in Haifa on Thursday.

CHURCHILL'S PACT WITH KING OF GREECE!

LONDON, Jan. 12: The "Tribune", the powerful weekly of Mr. Aneurin Bevan, M.P., reveals to-day that a sensational telegram of King George of Greece was sent from London to his supporters in Athens explaining why he gave assent to the Regency.

The "Tribune" writes: "He says that before he agreed to the Regency, he had received an assurance from the British (presumably from Mr. Churchill) to the following effect:

1. That the Regency is only a temporary measure and that he will return to the throne.
2. That the Regent will act only on the royal advice.
3. That ELAS and EAM will not be included in the new Government.
4. That the British will provide assistance for the removal of ELAS from all positions and power anywhere in Greece.

COMMONS MUST DECIDE

"The first thing then Parliament must clarify is whether this is a genuine Regency or whether it has been rigged for special purposes by Mr. Churchill and King George of Greece.

"The second move made was the appointment of the Plastiras Government. Apparently Mr. Churchill was persuaded. If either the British or the Right Wing officers were to withdraw their support to-morrow, Plastiras could not stay another minute. All he can do is to carry out Mr. Churchill's policy of liquidating the Left while at the same time confusing the public abroad about the real issues."

The "Tribune" asks: "Armed thus with forged Regency and a puppet Government that exists solely by the authority vested in them by the British arms and British support, what chance has Greece either to gain a democratic or peaceful future?"—United Press.

U. S. First Army's Exploits

Two Panzer Divisions Wiped Out

From Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Allied troops in Belgium, Friday. In twenty-six days since Von Rundstedt struck at the weak spot in their lines, the United States First Army have wiped out an equivalent strength of two Panzer divisions destroying or capturing 239 tanks.

Official totals for the battle upto yesterday are: prisoners: 18,349. Tank: destroyed 225, captured fourteen.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent with the United States Third Army Jan. 12. Saint Hubert is not yet completely cleared of the Germans, and street fighting is going on. Their withdrawal continues. It is believed that the German defensive line may run along Vielsalm-Houffalize-Wiltz.

Reuter's Special Correspondent with Allied troops in Belgium cables: British troops of Field Marshal Montgomery's Command have now linked up with General Pattons troops from the south.

The report from British troops today that there are now no Germans left west of the Laroche-Saint Hubert road means that Field Marshal Rundstedt has pulled back twenty-three miles—from the deepest point of this penetration at celles.

BERLIN: The German News Agency reports that the Germans have withdrawn to new positions in the Bastogne area, following American gains north-east and south-east of the town.

S. H. A. E. F. Communique

Allied Communique to-day said: "On the northern flank of Ardennes salient, Allied forces have taken Bihain and Laroche farther to the west. Enemy opposition was generally less severe. Enemy has continued his withdrawal from the extremity of the salient, and our units following up have occupied Grune and cut Laroche Champion road in the vicinity of Ronchamps.—Reuter.

American Private To Hang

U. S. Court Martial Verdict On Murder Of Sir Eric Teichman

NORWICH, Jan. 12: The sentence of death by hanging was passed by a United States court martial to-day on Private George E. Smith, (Jr), of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for the murder of Sir Eric Teichman, former counsellor of the British Embassy in Chungking. Smith pleaded not guilty to shooting Sir Eric Teichman during a "hunting trip" on Teichman's estates near Norwich.

The defence described Smith as a homicidal degenerate. Lt. Sokarl defending argued there was no reason for the murder and the very absence of reason stamped it as a peculiar abnormal act and after two hours of speech, asked for a verdict of insanity.

The verdict and the sentence are subject to review by Smith's Commanding Officer and Gen. Eisenhower's Staff and Smith can apply to President Roosevelt for pardon.—Reuter.

Patrol Activity On Italian Front

MEDITERRANEAN, Hq. Jan. 12: To-day's Allied Communique said: During the early hours of January 11, in spite of bad weather, a force of British and U. S. lightcraft on patrol to the south-east of Genoa met and engaged a convoy of enemy EPF lighters. Torpedoes were fired. Hits on two of the lighters resulted in fires and heavy explosions. Probable hits on a third lighter also produced an explosion.

Improvement in weather conditions produced increase in patrol activities on the fronts of both the Fifth and Eighth armies.

MAHATMA RESORTS TO WOOLLEN SHAWL

Sequel To Cold Wave In Sewagram

SEWAGRAM, Jan. 12: Owing to the atmospheric change and the cold wave, Gandhiji, who generally is barebodied, was seen sitting in his cottage verandah and some time in the sun muffled in a Khadi woollen white shawl. After his walk he seemed rather exhausted and is still observing silence.

STOP PRESS

LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE FEARED

DEHRA DUN, Jan. 12: Chakrata is covered with several inches of snow according to a report reaching Dehra Dun. Many houses have collapsed. Loss of human life is also reported. Two inches of snowfall has been recorded at Dehra Dun.

FOUR DIE IN MURREE

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 13: Four persons are reported to have died as a result of heavy snowfall in Murree.

ALLIES CAPTURE BUDALIN

Lady Mountbatten Arrives To Tour S.-E. A. C. Area

KANDY, January 12.

Following is today's S. E. A. C. Communique:—

FOURTEENTH ARMY: After determined enemy resistance Budalin, on the Yeu-Monyawa-Mandalay railway, 35 rail miles south west of Yeu, has been captured.

Our advance southwards from Shwebo has made further progress. East of Shwebo two villages on the Irrawaddy held by the enemy have been captured.

Enemy aircraft attacked Shwebo and Yeu.

JAPS LAND NEAR PONNAGYUN

FIFTEENTH INDIAN CORPS: Under cover of darkness a force of Japanese landed from boats in the neighbourhood of Ponnagyun, approximately 14 miles north-east of Akyab town, in a battle which lasted for more than an hour our troops claim to have inflicted a substantial number of casualties.

In the Kaladan Valley south-east of Kyauktaw there was renewed enemy artillery activity.

An enemy aircraft made a low level attack on Akyab harbour some casualties were caused.

NORTHERN COMBAT AREA: Chinese troops have now almost encircled the Japanese positions eight miles south of Tonkwa and three miles north of the Shwell river. The enemy made several attempts to get out, but all were repulsed.

Troops of the First Chinese Army yesterday occupied two villages on the Shweli river two and half miles west of Namhkam.

Three bridges were destroyed and six damaged on the Bangkok-Chiengmai railway yesterday the destruction of another on Wednesday is confirmed. Attacks along the Pegu-Martaban line damaged three bridges. Fighter bombers hit bridges south of Thazi.

ONLY 16 JAPS ESCAPE

A Press Note issued from SEAC Headquarters says: Budalin fell to British and Indian troops on January 10 Budalin is the front door to Monya, the Chindwin railhead for Mandalay. Reliable reports state that only fifteen Japanese escape alive from Budalin.

In the Arakan the enemy attempted to stage a "come-back" on the night of January 9. In darkness a boat-borne force of 150 Japanese ground at Ponnagyun, a steamer station on the west bank of the Kaladan, fourteen miles north-east of Akyab town.

After a fight lasted for an hour the attackers were broken up and suffered severe casualties at the hands of troops of the Fifteenth Indian corps. Our losses were light.

British and Indian troops moving up the west bank of the Kaladan reached the mouth of the Yo river, seven miles north of Ponnagyun.

CHUNGKING, Jan. 12: Fighters and bombers of the 14th United States Air Force gave heavy support to Chinese ground forces in Wanting area of China-Burma border.

C.-IN-C. LEAVES FOR DELHI

BHOPAL, January 12: His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck left for New Delhi this morning after a brief informal visit to Bhopal. Yesterday night His Excellency attended a dinner party given by Bhopal Government officials in honour of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal's fifty-first birthday.

LADY MOUNTBATTEN IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21: Following frontline tours in France and Flanders, where she visited hospitals and casualty clearing stations, Lady Louis Mountbatten has arrived in India at the invitation of the Government and the C.-in-C.

Lady Louis, who is Superintendent-in-Chief of the Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and is the St. John representative on the British Red Cross and St. John Joint War Committee. During a three months' stay in this theatre she will tour India and Burma and go as far afield as China.

INDIAN ARMY OBSERVER DEAD

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12: The death occurred at New Delhi of Capt. Frederick Alexander Hurst, an Indian Army Official photographer formerly of the "Statesman." He was present at some of the greatest battles in which Indian troops took part in North Africa and Italy and he also served with the Indian Army on the Burma front.

GENERAL H. Q. EASTERN AIR COMMAND JANUARY 12: The presence in the India-Burma theatre of the USAAF 80th Fighter Group, which calls itself the "Burma Banshees" has been officially announced. It operates in the U. S. Tenth Air Force Eastern Air Command.

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LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY).

	New York, Jan. 12.
Previous Closing	21.91
To-day's Opening	21.93
Difference	+02
To-day's Closing	21.84
Difference	—07

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

New York Stock opening prices:—General Motors dol. 64-3/8.
Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 28-1/8, U. S. Steel Common dol. 63-1/8.
Preference unquoted.—Reuter.

Naval And Air Battle Off Indo-China

American Advance In Luzon; Roosevelt's Warning To Officials

PEARL HARBOUR, January 12.

A tremendous naval and air battle may be raging off Indo-China. All the circumstances suggest, say observers here, that Admiral Halsey has intercepted a Japanese Convoy escorted by warships on the way from Saigon to Luzon; Comranh Bay a logical point of departure for the Japanese relief expedition.

AMERICANS ADVANCE

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 11:

The Americans have penetrated nine miles from their Lingaven Gulf beachheads.

The Americans are advancing rapidly in all sectors in Luzon. On the right, the Americans are beyond Umanday, seven miles inland.

The beachheads have been expanded to 20 miles along the southern shores of the gulf. On the left sector, the Americans are in contact with the Japanese at a point nine miles from the coast.

Labrador on the extreme west flank has been taken on the mouth of the Agno River.

To the east, the Americans have passed Calasiao and Bulog, five miles inland from Dagupan. The Japanese have not yet offered serious resistance and their activity is minor.

FINAL REDEMPTION OF U.S. PLEDGE TO PHILIPPINES

The first American landing on Luzon, most important of the Philippine islands and closest to the Japanese homeland, represents a new major step toward the final invasion of Japan itself and brings American troops back to the scene of one of the most heroic episodes in United States military history. It also brings closer final redemption of the pledge of the United States Government to give the Philippines full independence as soon as the war ends.

Luzon's northern tip is only 220 miles from Formosa and less than 1,100 miles from Kyushu, nearest major island of the Japanese homeland, while the Philippine Archipelago extends to within 700 miles of the China coast.

Luzon is the strategic heart of the Philippines. Cavite, the great naval base, is seven miles from Manila, with the air base of Nichols Field nearby and Clark Field 50 miles northward.

General MacArthur said in a special communique on Oct. 20, 1944, announcing the Leyte landings: "The strategic results of capturing the Philippines will be decisive. The enemy's so-called Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere will be cut in two. The conquered empire to the south, comprising the Netherlands East Indies and the British possessions of Borneo, Malaya and Burma, will be severed from Japan proper. The great flow of transportation and supply upon which Japan's vital war industries depend will be cut, as will the counter-supply of the forces in the south."—U.S.O.W.I.

Victory Not Soon, Says Nimitz

PEARL HARBOUR: Jan. 12: Victory over the Japanese will not come soon, declared Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific, in a three-point call broadcast to American workers to-day.

"We may expect our desperate enemy to fight back bitterly to stave off final defeat." Severe tests were immediately ahead for the Pacific Fleet and fighting forces of all services, and he asked the American people "to help sustain our offensive by sticking to the job of producing for victory."—Reuter.

TOKIO COMMUNIQUE

LONDON, Jan. 12: The Tokio radio today broadcast a Japanese Imperial Headquarters 'communique' reporting that Japanese forces are now engaged in heavy battles with Gen. MacArthur's troops on Luzon.

The 'communique' said that American forces which landed about two infantry divisions, and one armoured regiment on the coastal area of Lingayen Gulf had advanced "some distance" in the area around San Fabian and are adjusting their line in the coastal area. They are now attempting to reinforce their strength. Our ground forces have intercepted the enemy and heavy fighting is now in progress."

Roosevelt Warns Officials

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12: It was disclosed to-day that President Roosevelt has sent a letter to all military and civilian officials requesting them to refrain from referring in glowing terms to Allied progress as this tended to result in curtailment of production.

FILIPPINO PATRIOTS ACTIVE

LONDON, Jan. 12: The New York radio broadcasting a last minute frontline report from Luzon to-day said: "In the interior there are numerous Filippino patriots ready to attack the Japanese. Patriot headquarters equipped with radio-transmitters and weather reading apparatus is keeping American Commanders fully informed of what lies ahead of them."—Reuter.

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A.N.S. NURSE DRESSING AN ARM WOUND

Easing pain is REAL war work—make a gift of your gentleness

Nursing is the most respected and important of all occupations open to women in wartime. Those who wear the uniform of the Auxiliary Nursing Service follow in the footsteps of Florence Nightingale. They enjoy the happiness of being really *useful*. This is the job for you.

When the war is over, you will leave the A.N.S. equipped for an independent career which is highly honoured, for the A.N.S. training is first-class in every way. Alternatively, you will have acquired medical experience that will be invaluable both in your home and in the social service of your country. Volunteer now!

FOR FULL DETAILS *Write today to the Lady Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Brigade, in the area where you live; or to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.*

The A.N.S. pay has now been considerably increased. The new General Service rates, for instance, are Rs. 135—175 p.m. with free accommodation, board and servants; or Rs. 203—243 p.m. otherwise.

The Service is open to any woman between 17-45 years of age who is a British subject or the subject of an Indian State.

No previous qualifications are necessary, but those with nursing experience can enter the Service at an advanced grade.

Nurses are well looked-after, and are in all cases allotted to duties in India unless they specially volunteer to go overseas.

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"THE gratitude of Every Home in our Island, in our Empire and indeed throughout the World, except in the abode of the Guilty, goes out to the British airmen, who undaunted by odds, unwearied in their constant challenge and mortal danger, are turning the Tide of the World War by their prowess and by their devotion. Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."
— WINSTON CHURCHILL

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BTA 86

NATIONAL NUTRIMENTS LIMITED, Calcutta.

Directors' Report Forecasts Promising Future For Dairy Industry

The following is the directors' report of the National Nutriments Ltd., Calcutta to the share-holders.

The accompanying accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1944 will reveal to you that the optimism resonant in our last year's report has not been in vain and that Providence have not belied our expectations. A nett profit of Rs. 1,75,475-14-11 may not be astounding in itself, but may be taken as an achievement when you take into consideration the fact that all this is on the working of one unit only. Further we had overcome the major difficulty of securing Railway Booking for carrying our product from Benares to Calcutta, the main Sale Station. The new plant referred to in our last report could not be installed to working order before July, 1944 in spite of our leaving no stone unturned in the direction. Naturally the profit though handsome, has not been sufficient for maintaining our previous rate of Dividends.

We recommend the distribution of Dividend in the following way after reserving Rs. 80,000 for taxes, etc.

To Dividend account

10 per cent Tax-free Dividend on the paid up capital to all ordinary shareholders who have no calls in arrears as on 31-3-44. 25 per cent Tax-free Dividend on the paid up capital to all deferred shareholders who have no calls in arrears as on 31-3-44.

The preference shareholders will get their fixed quota, i.e., 7 1/2 per cent Tax-free dividend with all their dividends accumulated so far.

The present position of the Company is really encouraging. The loan taken from Messrs. Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., has been wiped off and not only that our Company now stands as a creditor in respect of the Managing Agency firm and a sum of Rs. 8,000 has been transferred to reserve fund from previous terms' Profit account.

The two factories are now smoothly steaming on and the sales so far have exceeded the sales of the outgoing year and now that the milk-season is in full swing we may safely expect to get a production of at least twice this year's sale by the time the present financial year closes.

Scarcity of packing materials is really the greatest handicap, under which we are to move. The booking difficulty still exists, furthermore "VITA-MILK" produced at our Dum Dum Factory cannot be despatched outside the province under orders issued by the Provincial Government. Naturally the entire production of the factory must be sold within the province and you shall be glad to learn that we have at present a monthly standing order of 60,000 pounds (i.e., almost the entire production of Dum Dum Factory) of VITA-MILK from different State Railways and Provincial Governments. The Benares factory left alone, can hardly cope with even a part of the demand of the rest of the country. Now, gentlemen, let us give you the happy news that another two sets of plants are on way from abroad and by the middle of 1945, the production rate of VITA-MILK is going to be doubled when 4 factories shall be working simultaneously.

Future of the Company is more promising than it was before—this can be iterated, without any fear of making an idle astrological prophesy. Post-war planning of the Central and Provincial Governments are going to lay tremendous stress on the Dairy and Agricultural problem of the country and our Company being the pioneer of Dairy industry, is sure to get a reckoning. 'Produce more milk' shall be a slogan of the nation. Dairy Farming and Dairy industry—must be developed side by side for increased production and profitable utilisation of milk. Milk can only be cheaply produced on the countryside and raw milk cannot be transported for city-supply if it is not converted into the handy powder form. Naturally all porducers of raw milk for better and profitable utilisation of their produces must depend on people like us people with technical skill and experience or we shall have to take up Dairy Farming in right earnest.

Very soon, your Directors shall be placing before you a plan and scheme for providing ourselves with the raw milk that we need from our own Dairies. Four Factories will require about a Thousand Maunds of milk daily and that means a capital layout of at least Rupees Fifty Lacs on animals and sheds made on the scientific model. Thus done, the Company shall, on Milk account alone, save at least Rs. 2,000 (at Rs. 2 per md.) daily, that means a saving of about Seven Lacs a year.

Further we intend to take up Butter making in right earnest very soon. Your Technical Adviser is acquainted with the most modern machineries for manufacturing Butter and we are already communicating with our overseas Agents for two sets of this New-way Butter plants.

In conclusion, let us congratulate ourselves that ours is a business, which besides returning handsome returns to the shareholders, has opened up an entirely new line for accumulating wealth for the country by exploiting resources hitherto ignored. We are not merely a band of participants in a new profiteering scheme but we are serving the country in our might, by producing complete and scientific food for the babies of the country where infant mortality is at its highest, and lack of proper nourishment is invariably the prime cause for this alarming rate. Full return on your investment you will get only on that day when no baby will succumb in its mother's arms for want of nourishing foods. We hope to be reaching that stage when we shall be in a position to offer every baby of the country its full quota of milk at the most accommodating price.

Now gentlemen, we hope, you will join us in thanking the managing agents represented by Mr. S. Chatterji for all that has been achieved by your Company so far. Thanks are also due to the Technical Adviser Dr. D. N. Ganguli for this increased output and the huge demand created by VITA-MILK for its superb quality.

What Turkey Owes To India

Indian Muslims' Pressure Played No Mean Part In Compelling British Government To Concede Kemalist Turkey's Demand For Sovereign Status

In the eastern world Turkey possesses a double nimbus: Firstly, as having been for centuries an Oriental empire and seat of the Mohammedan Caliphate, and secondly, as the first truly progressive state in the Near and Middle East (under the late Ataturk), writes "The Central European Observer." Islamic peoples have always regarded the Turks as their spiritual leaders, even those Turks of the present national state of only 18 millions. It is recalled here that at the end of the Anatolian war of Liberation, Lloyd George and Lord Curzon refused to grant to Mustafa Kemal's young state the sovereignty which it demanded and for which it had fought (i.e. abolition of the so-called 'capitulations' and 'concessions'). It was India's Mohammedans, whose pressure then played no mean part in inducing if not morally forcing London to adopt a more compliant attitude.

Ankara was well aware of the importance which this support carried in diplomatic strategy. Indeed, in order not to offend their Indian intercessors, they even postponed for several months the abolition of the Caliphate already decided upon—frankly admitted in modern Turkish history accounts—permitting the accession to the throne of the last shadow whose, whose "reign" only lasted a few months.

Today contact between Turkish Mohammedans in the Near East and Indian Mussulmans is again a very lively one. Orthodox sons of Islam were certainly disappointed when Ataturk and his closest collaborator, the second state President Ismet Inoenue, laid down the laical principle, making the church, which formerly controlled the state, a private affair of the individual. (There is no religious instruction in Turkish schools.) On the other hand, in this matter, too, the letter of the law was interpreted in the Oriental manner. Equal rights of all citizens without distinction as to their religious confession was decreed on paper. In practice, Mohammedan was identified with Turk, and it was only to Mohammedan Turks that every career and trade was open. Despite certain reforms and attempts of Westernisation, therefore, Turkey remained an Islamitic state with an Eastern orientation, believing in its Asiatic mission.

Developments of this kind reconciled world Islamism, which contains strong tendencies of adapting its religious life to the special demands made by the times. The new Turkey was, therefore considered a modern country, contestable in many things, but on the whole to be approved. The relationship between the eastern reforming Iran and the modern Turkish national state became so good and settled that differences which seemed unbridgeable have, since the Pact of Sadabad (1937), been smoothed out completely. Thus, Ankara's closer alignment with the British cause can no doubt count on a sympathetic reception from Indian Mohammedans as well as in the Iran.

TURKISH ARABIAN RELATIONS

More complicated are the Turkish-Arabian relations. The fact that some Arabian princes sided with the British at a time when the Caliph ("God's shadow on earth") was simultaneously Osman Sultan, was regarded as a betrayal by the Turks and has not been overcome psychologically despite the intervening quarter of a century.

Arabs have spared no efforts to make the Turks forget this historic episode, and to utilise Turkey's key position between West and East for partly vague, partly more clearly defined Arabian aims. High Arabs—as for instance Emir Abdullah from Trans-jordania, who at the time made propaganda tours as self-appointed "candidate for the Throne of United Palestine"—came to Ankara on some extensive visits of state. They were received with traditional politeness, but politically were given the cold shoulder. The "liberated" Syrians were deprived by the Turks of the strategically important Hatay area, an action which was certainly not only directed against France, but also proved again anti-Arabian feelings. Pan-Arabian plans and illusions are looked upon in Ankara with equal reserve and partly even open disfavour. Turkey would regard the formation of any such bloc as a threat, at any rate to her prestige and she fears the reactionary effect this might have on large parts of the Turkish population, only just freed from stale theocratic fetters.

Turkey's attitude, undefined for several years, was bound to puzzle Indian and Arabian political circles. Today obscure figures in this sphere will no longer be able to use Ankara's prestige for their own sordid aims. Above all, however, the best espionage centre at Hitler's disposal was crumbling, owing to the closing down of the Nazi Embassy and the German Consulates.

RUSSIAN AND BRITISH INTERESTS

First and foremost these Fifth Column centres were directed against Britain with the aim to destroy or at least undermine the British spheres of influence in the East. The liquidation of those wirepullers did not favour Moscow but London. Russia has more to claim: Full up-

BHIL BEATEN BY EXCISE DEPT. SERVANTS?

Refused To Serve Wine At Son's Marriage

(From Our Own Correspondent).

KUSALGARH, (By Mail).

The Bhils of Malwa and Rajputana States had recently decided to give up wine and introduce social reforms in their community. As a result of this decision one Bhil, Dola Megha, refused to serve wine on the occasion of the marriage of his son. Some State Excise Department officers, it is alleged, objected to this decision and it is reported that the Bhil was beaten by some of the Excise Department servants resulting in injuries to the Bhil on his head and body.

The matter has been referred to the State officers and a regular complaint has been lodged against the Excise Department servants. The Bhil is being treated for his injuries. This decision of the Bhils has greatly effected the excise revenue of Kushalgarh, Sailiana, Indore, Jhabua, Banswara, Gwalior and other States of Central India.

FURTHER DETENTION FOR C. P. LEADERS

(From Our Own Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Jan. 9.

It is reported that the Provincial Government has served a fresh notice on Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, ex-Premier, detaining him for another period of six months. In the view of the Government, according to the impression created in non-official circles, the health of Pt. Shukla has improved and is not certainly as bad as it was some time ago.

It is likely that the term of imprisonment of Pandit D. P. Mishra, ex-Minister, Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, Thankur Chhedilal, President, Mahakoshal Congress Committee and Seth Poonamchand Ranka, President, Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee will also be extended for a period of six months. It is likely that Seth Govinddas, M.L.A., (Central) will be released shortly.

Art-in-Industry Exhibition

Large crowds are visiting the 'Art-in-Industry' exhibition halls at the Sir J. J. School of Art.

The final results of the 'Art-in-Industry'i Exhibition are now released and the following are the names of competitors who have won Rs. 200 or more in the film scenario section.

1. Mr. Ronald de Trafford-Barnes, 25, Army/Air Support Control Headquarters, 33 India Corps, South-East Asia Command.
2. Mr. Peter Johnson, Dalziel, Simla.
3. Mr. B. V. Dharap, 15 Sirdar Griha Bombay 2.
4. Mr. Ashu Bannerjee, 7/4 A. Radhanath Mallick Lane, Calcutta.

Selection for hanging by an expert' panel took 14 hours, while the actual judging occupied a further 18 hours.

port of the neighbouring republic, whose very existence and first developments were only possible with Soviet help. Moreover, Russia's interests are not so closely dependent on the Mohammedan world as those of London. This essential fact gives a clue to the different attitude of both world powers towards Turkey, whose hopes and ambitions are centred on its Eastern position, since her former bastions in the Balkans have fallen in favour of the Soviet Union.

Fragrant, flattering "Air-Spun" gives the finishing touch to a perfect "ensemble." The most elaborate or the most simple "make-up" is enhanced by the use of "Air-Spun" Powder. Created with great care from specially selected ingredients "Air-Spun" cannot clog the pores, neither will it enlarge or coarsen them. You will be delighted with its smooth, soft texture and fashionable shades.

Gitane, Ocre-Rosée, Rachel Nacré, Rachel, Naturelle, etc., etc.

THIS IS SAVINGS FORTNIGHT

8th to 22nd January

Many years from now, you can look back on this fortnight and congratulate yourself—"That was the time I built the foundation of my fortune, assured my own future, guaranteed my children's education..."

But make certain your savings are SAFE. Invest in Government securities. Here is important information about them:—

SAVE ALL YOU CAN... **invest** ALL YOU SAVE IN-

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

You can buy up to Rs. 5,000 worth and encash after 3 years.

You get Rs. 15 for every Rs. 10 after 12 years. *This is equal to 4½% interest.* INCOME-TAX FREE.

Available at Authorized Agents appointed by Government, Savings Bureaux or Post Offices.

VICTORY LOAN

Unlimited as to amount purchaseable.

Repayable at par on maturity.

Pays 3% interest.

Always easy to sell if necessary.

Applications received at any Indian branch of the Imperial Bank of India, Reserve Bank of India, Government Treasury or sub-treasury.

Now is the time to **save**

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STARS!

JWAR BHATA

A BOMBAY TALKIES PICTURE

Produced and Directed by: AMIYA CHAKRABARTY

Starring: MRIDULA ★ SHAMIM ★ DILEEP KUMAR ★ AGHA JAN and MUMTAZ ALI

Music: ANIL BISWAS | Lyrics: NARENDRA | Dialogues: B. C. VERMA

Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Sat., Sun. Matinee 1 p.m. at MAJESTIC

Advance Booking {9-30 a.m. to 12 noon. {3-30 to 8-30 p.m.

LOVE-STORY With a New Twist

Full of SONG SUSPENSE & SENSATION

K. B. LALL'S Triumphant Social

Lal Haveli

Starring: SURENDRA, NURJEHAN, Yakub, Ullhas, Maya Banerji, Kanhayalal, etc.

BOMBAY CINETONE PICTURE

Produced & Directed by K. B. LALL

5th WEEK CAPITOL

Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45 Sun. & Holidays 1 p.m.

Advance Booking 9-30 to 12-30 & 2-30 to 5

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Presidency Thru' Kapurchand & Co.

71st WEEK OF STAGGERING TRIUMPH!

RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S

SHAKUNTALA

(ALL COLOURED COPY)

Starring: JAYASHREE CHANDRAMOHAN

Screen play: DEWAN SHARAR

SWASTIK

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

Fri., Sat., Sun. 1-15 p.m.

4th WEEK

N. R. DESAI Productions' Purposeful Social

GAALI

Starring: NIRMALA, KARAN, DEWAN, MANJULA (Courtesy Prabhat)

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Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

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"The Northern Lights of Bombay"

A-U-R-O-R-A

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

The Rousing Story of a Courageous Dog....A Thrilling Saga of Loyalty and Courage!

"LASSIE COME HOME"

M-G-M'S MIGHTY TECHNICOLOR TRIUMPH

Starring: RODDY MCDOWALL DONALD CRISP and LASSIE the wonder dog.

TOMORROW MORNING AT 10-30.

The Magicians of Mirth LAUREL & HARDY in

"A—HAUNTING WE WILL GO"

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 14, 2001.
Muslim: Moharrum 27, 1363.
Parsi: Amardad 12, 1314.
Sunrise: 8-15 a.m. Sunset: 7-21 p.m.
Hightide: 12-05.
Lowtide: 6-36 18-15.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse by Sri D. V. Sabnis on Jnaneshwari, at 5-0 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

ISMAIL YUSUF COLLEGE ANNUAL CELEBRATIONS: Variety entertainment at 5-30 p.m. in aid of poor students' fund.

KHALSA COLLEGE: 8th social gathering of Khalsa College, Matunga, 6-30 p.m., to-day (Saturday). Hon. Mr. Justice Chagla presiding, Convocation address on Monday.

SIR M. NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY: The total number of patients treated during December 1944 was 2362, (1318 males and 1,044 females).

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Lecture by Sreejut N. A. Vyas (Prop. Master's Tuition Class), to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (N. S. T.), at the Samaj Mandir.

M. A. MASTER ELECTED PRESIDENT OF INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER. Mr. M. A. Master has been unanimously elected as President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, for the year 1945.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION: Free Popular Science Lecture, Dr. Sethna will speak on 'Conquest of Pain' in the Royal Institute of Science, Ground Floor, to-day (Saturday), at 4 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA: A Musical Entertainment by Gana Saraswathi. D. K. Pattammal and Party to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. (N. S. T.), at the South Indian Education Society's School Hall Matunga, G. I. P.

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA: Sjt. Motichand G. Kapadia will continue his fifth lecture, in the Karma Siddhanta series to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Vidyalaya Lecture Hall, Gowalia Tank Road.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION & LIBRARY, KALYAN.

The 17th Annual General Body meeting of the Association and Library will be held at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday), in the Gayan Samaj Hall, Kalyan. Mr. D. Sandilya Food Controller, G. I. P. Rly., will preside.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES: The following religious discourses will be held by Swami Sambuddhanandaji of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar Road, today (Saturday), at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.), at Batliboi's Accountancy Institute, Prescott Road, Fort, (In English On Vedanta Philosophy (Brahma Sutra).

SIR PERCIVAL DAVID CHALLENGE CUP: To-day's Volle ball tournament matches DeLisle Road Welfare Centre vs. Dawn Mills 'A' at 6 p.m. in Dawn Mill Compound, Lower Parel. To-morrow (Sunday), Ruia College Matunga vs. Matunga Athletic Club at 6 p.m. in Dawn Mills Compound, Lower Parel.

ARYA SAMAJ, SANTA-CRUZ: "LOHRI" FESTIVAL: Celebrated today (Saturday), at Bajaj Wadi Khadi Bhandar Camp from 8-30 to 11 p.m. Mohan Yajna and an interesting prrogramme will be gone through. Weekly Satsang to-morrow (Sunday), from 9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. Bhajans by Professor Kulkarni and Lecture by Pt. Satyabrath Sidhantalankar.

MAHARASTRA SANGEETA VIDYALAYA: The 18th Anniversary and Prize Distribution of the Vidyalaya will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at Laxmibaug, Bhatwadi, Bombay, Sangeetachudamani Pt. Vinayakrao Patwardhan of Poona presiding. The programme will consist of vocal music by Pt. D. V. Paluskar, Pt. Vinayakrao Patwardhan and Instrumental Music-Sitar by Prof. Prabhakar Parab to-day (Saturday), from 9 p.m. to 2 p.m. On Sunday the programme will consist of Dance, Orchestra and Vocal Music by the students of the Vidyalaya.

"Insaf" Silver Jubilee Number

To celebrate the completion of 25 years of its existence, the "Insaf" the Gujarati weekly, edited by Munshi Fateh Khan, has published a "Silver Jubilee Number". The number contains 232 pages with a number of illustrations and articles of interest. It is priced at Rs. 2 and is well worth it.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SATURDAY, Jan. 13.

BOMBAY—1

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Master Nisar 8-45 Vichitra Been 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Gangubai Hangal 9-45 Songs (G) 12-30 p m Sindhi Songs 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Variety 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Music 5-0 Pramila Bai 5-15 Anant D Vartak 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6-0 Saturday at Six (M) 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Film Music 7-0 Sandesne 7-15 Pinakin Trivedi 7-30 Master Nisar 7-55 Anant D Vartak 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 For the Universities 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-45 Master Nisar 10-0 Parbat Ke Us Par 10-35 Gangubai Hangal.

—FOR THE UNIVERSITIES.

All-India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a talk in English by R. G. Saraiya on "Co-operative Banking and Credit" in the series "The Co-operative movement in Bombay" at 8-45 p.m., on Saturday, the 13th January.

HEAVY SNOWFALL IN SIMLA

Railway Office Building Collapses

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

Report received indicate that the Simla Railway Office Building collapsed as a result of snowfall which totalled 12 feet yesterday.

Cut off from outside world, Simla is having record snowfall blocking all roads and covering all buildings, making it impossible for residents to come out of their houses.

Water is completely freezing, and there is no milk supply, the people going even without tea.—United Press.

Died In Cold Spell?

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 12.

According to news received here from various villages Ahmedabad District is in the grip of severe cold for the last one week. It is reported that one person died due to cold in Shahibag, a suburb of Ahmedabad.

THE SPORTSMAN'S SPORTSFOLIO

BY J. C. MAITRA

The Inter-University Cricket match between Bombay and Mysore for the Rohinton Baria Trophy, was played at the Brabourne Stadium early this week. The engagement created very little interest among the student community of this city. In consequence the stands were practically empty when the show was on. It hardly speaks well of the student community of Bombay. If they do not support the competitions specially meant for them, who will? It is for them to rouse public enthusiasm and draw large numbers of sports-lovers to their contests. It is true the Bombay-Mysore match was expected to be a one-sided affair, and therefore the incentive of a well matched fight was lacking. Still there was plenty of thrills worth enjoying.

A SERIOUS QUESTION

Was it not a pleasant sight for them to see their bowlers getting cheap wickets at the expense of the visitors? Was it not an exhilarating episode when their Modi (133) and Phadkar (145) amassed as many as 212 runs for the fourth wicket, each contributing a century in the bargain? Was it not a painful incident to see Pandit returning to the pavilion without reaching the century mark when he was so close to it? Everything in fact you see in a big match was there—with the exception of people to enjoy and appreciate the doings of these young men. What is the good of having these tournaments, one may seriously ask, if the student community do not support them wholeheartedly?

MYSORE'S CONSOLATION

Bombay won the match by an innings and 150 runs. It was a veritable rout for Mysore who could compiles 141 runs only in each innings as against 432 collected by the home team for the loss of 6 wickets only. J. M. Patel and K. C. Abdulla claimed the bowling honours by capturing 8 and 6 wickets respectively for 82 and 73, after Phadkar had paved the way by bowling the first two in each innings. The reason for Mysore's rout is attributed to a certain extent to the turf wicket, to which they are unaccustomed. Were the match played on matting they would certainly have fared much better This is rather a ticklish question which is not likely to be solved for many a year to come, if at all. However the visitors may have the consolation that when they meet again on their own ground they will have the chance of avenging their defeat Bombay will next meet the Punjab in the final. The date and place of the meeting is still to be fixed.

BCA'S WISE STEP

It is really very gratifying to learn that the Bombay Cricket Association, with the co-operation of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association, has taken in hand the coaching of our promising schoolboys. A batch of 27 boys has been already selected from the various schools in the city, who will be given a sound theoretical and practical training by well-known experts of the game. The veteran Fali Kapadia of Quadrangular fame, who has been appointed as the official coach will coach the boys at the C. C. I. I have not the least doubt that this step will go a long way in improving Bombay's cricket in future. To begin from the bottom is a move in the right direction.

Bombay 'Varsity Team Against Punjab

INTER-UNIVERSITY CRICKET TOURNAMENT

The team to represent the Bombay University in the finals of the Inter-University Crcket Championship of India for the Rohinton Baria Trophy to be played at Lahore from January 20 onwards will be selected from amongst the following:—

M. K. Mehta (Capt.), Abdulla K. C., Gundi D. N., Hazare V. S., Mirchandani A., Modi R. S., Palwankar V. B., Pandit V. M., Patel J. M., Phadkar D. G., Ram S., Rege M. R., Shinde S. G., Shodhan J. H.

The team will leave for Lahore on January 16 by the Frontier Mail Professor D. B. Deodhar will accompany the team as Manager.

South Kanara Athletic Sports

The following are the results of the athletic sports held by the South Kanara Sporting Association:—

100 YARDS: Poova Krishna (V. S. C.) 1, 440 YARDS: S. R. Rao (V. S. C.) 1, 880 YARDS: Poova Krishna (V. S. C.) 1, RUNNING BROAD JUMP: Poova Krishna (V.S.C.) 1, RUNNING HIGH JUMP: U. S. Rao (V.S.C.) 1, PUTTING THE SHOT: Ramananda Amin (S.V.S.C.), 1, ONE MILE WALKING RACE: B. B. Shriyan (V.S.C.) 1, 100 YARDS: M. M. Kanchan (M.S.C.) 1, 220 YARDS: G. D. Kanchan (V.S.C.) 1, 440 YARDS: G. D. Kanchan (V.S.C.) 1, RUNNING BROAD JUMP: Sanjiva Karkera (K. Y. F.) 1, RUNNING HIGH JUMP: Gopal Kotian (M.S.C.) 1, PUTTING THE SHOT: T. N. Suvarna (K. Y. F.) 1.

WEST ZONE FINAL AT BARODA ON JAN. 20

MADRAS, Jan. 12: It is announced by the Board of Control for Cricket that the East Zone final of the Ranji Trophy Tournament between Holkar and Bengal will be played at Indore commencing from January 18 with Mr. T. A. Ramachandran as umpire.

The South Zone final between Madras and Mysore at Madras is to be played from January 20 with Messrs. D. K. Naik and J. R. Patel as umpires.

The West zone final between Bombay and Baroda is to commence January 20 and the match will be played at Baroda with Messrs. T. A. Ramachandran and M. G. Bhave as umpires. On the same day the North Zone final will be played between Northern India and Southern Punjab at Lahore. Both the semi-finals between West and North and between East and South will commence February 16 and the final will be played from March 2.

All the zone finals and semi-finals are four-day matches.—A. P.

Selections For Today's Races

BRIGHT CHANCES FOR GAY SPANIARD IN EVE CHAMPION CUP

Peter And War Admiral Possess Excellent Chances

BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

Barring the day's rich event, the Eve Champion Cup, large fields rule in the programme.

Gaekwar's Gay Spaniard possesses bright chances in the rich terms event.

Peter and War Admiral are greatly fancied in their respective events.

The following are my selections:—

1st race: Hormazdiyar 1. Kutub Minar 2. Nawab 3.

2nd race: Hind Kesari 1. Seventh Wonder 2. Paraj Allah 3

3rd race: Filmindia 1. Generalissimo 2. Lord Bill 3.

4th race: Peter 1. Red Blinkers 2. Black Hussar 3.

5th race: Maharana 1. Vienna 2. Star Brilliant 3.

6th race: War Admiral 1. Snowfall 2. Star Hunt 3.

7th race: Gay Spaniard 1. Philanthropist 2. Yawar 3.

8th race: Shabnam 1. Persepolis 2. Jameela 3.

9th race: General Montgomery 1. Star Of Gujerat 2. Beau Brummel 3. Dark Flukes: Kaid Saoud and Jassir.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT:

PUBLIC MEETING in connection with the National Savings Fortnight at 5-30 P.M. TO-DAY at D'Silva High School Hall, Dadar. Mr. N. A. Faruqui, O.B.E., I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, will preside. There will be short talks by Misses. Gajendragadkar and Mahale and by Mrs. Honavar, Fourth Officer, W.A.C.(I), Naval Wing, and Major S. R. Bamji, M.B.E., J.P., Prize distribution for essay writing competition arranged by the National War Front (Dadar-East). There will also be entertainment programme including music by Sushila Tembe, Misses Mahtab and Mahrukh Bamji and magic and ventriloquism by Mr. Y. K. Padhye.

All are cordially invited to attend.

Seth G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE GYMKHANA SPORTS

will be held on 14th Jan., 1945, at St. Xavier's Ground, Parel, at 2 P.M. All the past students are cordially invited.

ART-IN-INDUSTRY EXHIBITION

Open from 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. on week-days and 10-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. I. O. R's and B. O. R's in uniform free. Closing date 14th January.

BOTH NOBLE-HEARTED ...BUT..

ONE wanted to bury her past and start life afresh!

The OTHER wanted to reclaim her past and relive it!

Why?

Wait for FAZLI BROTHERS' PICTURIZATION of THE TRIUMPH OF TRUE WOMANHOOD

ISMAT

Starring MEHTAB (Courtesy Minerva) NARGIS, NANDREKAR, BHUDO ADVANI, GHORY, etc.

Screenplay & Direction S. FAZLI

A PEARL PICTURES RELEASE

Shortly at your Favourite Theatre

AT YOUR SERVICE SIR —AND MADAM!

THE SWEETEST MAID THAT EVER PLAYED—SANG AND SWAYED YOU WITH THRILLING EMOTIONS!

22ND WEEK

FAMOUS RELEASE

PRADHAN PICTURES

Dassi

★ RAGINI ★ RAJAN ★ GYANI ★ KALAVATI

AT MINERVA

Plans Open—Box-Balcony Daily 10 to 12

Daily: 4, 7 and 10; Matinees at 1-0 on Sat., Sun., Holidays

LIFE-SPICE VERVE

PERSONIFIED BY

RAMOLA

IN

JAYANT DESAI'S

SPARKLING SHOW

LALKAR

with ISHWARLAL, MUBARAK and MAYA BANERJI

Daily: 4, 7, 10 Sat. Sun. 1 P.M.

6th WEEK OF FUN!

Plans open 10 to 12. 3 to 6 P.M.

A MINERVA FILM EXCHANGE FAMOUS' RELEASE

NEW WEST END

BETWEEN THE RICH, AGED FATHER AND THE POOR, BLIND HUSBAND WHOM SHOULD SHE CHOOSE?

—THE CHOICE OF HER CONSCIENCE WOULD BE THE CHOICE OF EVERY INDIAN WOMAN!

RAJKAMAL'S Social Classic

PARBAT PE APNA DERA

Written by DEWAN SHARAR

Directed by V. SHANTARAM

Starring: VANMALA ULLHAS With a strong Supporting cast

Plans open: 10 to 12-30, 4-30 to 7 p.m.

Daily: 4, 7, 10 Sat. Sun. 1 p.m.

16th WEEK OF GLORIOUS SUCCESS

DELIGHTING CROWDS AT NOVELTY

Tomorrow Morning 10-30 a.m. "BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST!"

ALL-INDIA
DANCE FESTIVAL
Auspices: VIKRAMADITYA CELEBRATIONS COMMITTEE
JAN. 18th TO 24th
AT THE EXCELSIOR

Principal exponents and artistes Participating in the festival:—

1. RUKMINI DEVI, MEMBERS OF THE KALA KSHETRA, ADYAR AND KERALA TROUPE OF DANCERS IN
   (a) Dance Drama-"Rukmini Swayamvar" (Kathakali).
   (b) Dance Drama-"Kuravanji" or "Temple Dance" (Bharata-Natya).
   (c) Bharata-Natya Dance Solo by Smti. Rukmini Devi.
2. BALA SARASWATI FROM MADRAS in Bharata-Natya (the great Abhinaya Artiste of the South).
3. MENAKA AND THE MEMBERS OF HER NRITYALAYA in Classical Kathak & other Dances.
4. MRINALINI SARABHAI AND HER TROUPE in Dance Drama "Vikramorvarshiyam" (Kathakali) the classic drama of the great Poet Kalidasa. Also a Dance Solo in Bharata-Natya by MRINALINI SARABHAI.
5. PALACE DANCER GOPINATH, Smt. THANKAMANI AND THE MEMBERS OF NARTAKALAYAM, TRAVANCORE, in Classical Kathakali and other items, Supported by the Travancore Orchestra in two recitals.
6. Smt. SHANTA RAO FROM SOUTH INDIA in Bharata-Natya.
7. RAM GOPAL AND TROUPE in two recitals in Bharata-Natya and other classical items.
8. BRIJABASI SINGH & TROUPE OF DANCERS FROM MANIPUR in famous Manipuri items.
9. NABA KUMAR & HIS SON NARENDRA KUMAR in Manipuri Dances.
10. BIPIN SINHA in Manipuri Dance, (Demonstration).
11. ACCHAN MAHARAJ, RAMPUR STATE, in Kathak Dance.
12. SAMBHU MAHARAJ, LUCKNOW, in Kathak Dance.
13. Smt. KAUSHALYA (Daughter of Suchu Maharaj) in Kathak Dance.
14. KRISHNA KUTTI in Kathakali.
15. GAWRISHANKAR & PARTY in Kathak Ballet & Solo.
16. Smt. JAYAKUMARI in Kathak Dance.
17. PRALHAD NARAIN in Kathak Dance.
18. SUKHENDU DUTT AND KUMARI DAMAYANTI in Manipuri Dance Duet.
19. Smt. SHIRIN VAJIFDAR in Kathakali and Manipuri items.
20. SJT. LAXMIDHAR BAJPAI, in Kathak Dance.
21. KUMARI DAMAYANTI—Kathak Dance.
22. KUMARI SHEVANTI, in Manipuri Dance.
23. KUMARI MANORAMA, in Kathak and Manipuri Dances.

MUSICAL INTERLUDES

1. Smti. BINAPANI MUKERJI from Bengal—Vocal Music.
2. ALI AKBARKHAN, Son of Allaudinkhan of Maihar State-Saroj.
3. VILAYATKHAN, Son of Inayatkhan—Sitar.
4. Smti. GEETA ROY CHOWDHARY—Vocal Music.
5. KUNDANLAL & PARTY, from Benares—Sanai.
6. KANTE MAHARAJ OF BENARES—Tabla.
7. MAKHANLAL of MATHENA—Pakhvaj.
8. TRAVANCORE NRITYAKALAYAM—Orchestra.
9. Sjt. RAMCHANDRA GANGOLI—Sitar.
10. Prof. G. V. PHADKE-Ghanta-Tarang.

Performances by several other artistes, exponents of dance and music.

Special accommodation for patrons and donors. Season tickets Rs. 150, 100, 75, 50 & 30.

Proceeds to go to the building fund of Vikram Kala Mandir (National Art Theatre).

Plans open at the theatre.—Book early to avoid disappointment.

EXPERIENCE
UNALLOYED EMOTIONAL DELIGHT--
BY HEARING GOLDEN-VOICED
SAIGAL
—who shines with all the MUSICAL LUSTRE EVER!

MY SISTER

Direction: HEMCHUNDER Music: PUNKAJ MULLICK

"With 3 New Starlets Akhtarjehan, Sumitra Devi Sukti Dhara. NAWAB & CHANDRAVATI

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Sat., Sun., Mat., at 1 p.m. 2nd WEEK AT CENTRAL

Advance Booking: 10 a.m. to 12 & 3 p.m. to 6.
(A CALCUTTA FILM EXCHANGE RELEASE).

AHA!
WHAT HARMONY!

HOW SWEETLY DOES HEART RESPOND TO HEART—BUT NOT AT ONCE! NOT UNTIL SOME SPARKS FLY FIRST!

A SPICY ROMANCE WITH TOOTHSOME TUNES!

A PRABHAT LIGHT FEATURE
Directed by D. D. KASHYAP
And Starring: PREM ADIB, BEGUM PARA, SITARA, SAPRU AND BALAKRAM.

In 5th FAMOUS WEEK!

Chand
at KRISHNA DUBASH THEATRE.
Daily: 4, 7 & 10.
Matinees at 1-0 on Sat., Sun., Holidays.
PLANS OPEN 10 to 12 & 3 to 6.

"True Education Must Pay Its Way"

Those Who Scoff At Nayee Talim Will Become Ardent Admirers In The End, Says Gandhiji

WARDHA, Jan. 12.

Mr. Pyarelal, Gandhiji's Secretary, has issued the following authorised version of the address at the Hindusthani Talimi Sangh Conference yesterday of Mahatma Gandhi who opened the Conference. Gandhiji was still observing silence during the day and so he wrote a short speech in Hindusthani which was read out by Dr. Zakir Hussain in Gandhiji's presence. The speech ran:—

"I had hoped to speak a few words while opening the conference but God had willed it otherwise. I had to take silence on account of cough etc. Therefore I have written down what I wanted to say.

"Although we have been working for Nayee Talim all these years, we have so far been, as it were, sailing in inland sea. We have now to leave this comparative safety push out into the open sea so far as our course was mapped out. We have now before us unchartered matters with the Polar star as our only guide and protection; that Polar star is the village handicrafts; our sphere of work now is not confined to Nayee Talim, children from seven to fourteen years. It is to cover the whole life, from the moment of conception to the moment of death. This means that our work will have increased tremendously; yet workers remain the same. But that should not worry us; our guide and companion is truth which is God. He will never betray us but truth will be our help only if we stand by it regardless of everything. There can be in it no room for hypocrisy, camouflage, pride, attachment or anger.

"MUST PAY ITS WAY."

"We have to become teachers of the villagers, that is to say, we have to become their servants in true sense. Our compensation, if any, has to come from within and not from without. It should make no difference to us whether in our quest for truth we have any human company or not. Nor does Nayee Talim depend on outside financial help; it must pay its way. Whatever the critics might say, I know that true education must be self-supporting. There is nothing to feel ashamed of in this. It may be a novel idea. If we can make good our claim and demonstrate that ours is the only method for true development of mind, those who scoff at Nayee Talim to-day will become its ardent admirers in the end and Nayee Talim will find universal acceptance. Seven lacs of our villages which are to-day the symbol of our poverty in every sense ought to become prosperous in the real sense. This prosperity will not come from outside; it will grow from the villages as a result of labour of every villager. Whether this is a mere dream or a practical reality this is the goal of Nayee Talim and nothing short of it. May God and truth help us to realise it.

"I have gone through the balance sheet of the Talimi Sangh. It shows that whatever we have spent has been spent with due care and consideration. It is a brief document; I hope every one will go through it carefully.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

"The question of language as such does not fall within the scope of Nayee Talim, but the question of the medium of instruction does and that must always be the mother tongue. This point cannot be over emphasised.

"Equally important is the question of national or All-India language. It can never be English which is undoubtedly the language of foreigners and international commerce, but Hindustani alone can be the national language. At present it has two forms. In order to understand both the forms of national language, Hindi and Urdu, and for their natural synthesis, we must learn the Devanagari and Persian scripts. I find it lacking even in my immediate surroundings. All our signboards must be written in both the scripts and there should be none amongst us who cannot easily read and write either.

IDEAL CENTRE.

"I want to draw your attention also to another thing. I consider the Sevagram centre to be an ideal centre for conducting central experiment in Nayee Talim, as it is here that the Charkha Sangha is carrying out its main experiments. Wardha is the centre for other village industries and experiments for the improvement of cattle which is cow service in true sense are also being conducted here. Sevagram does not stand alone. There are nearly twenty villages lying about it in close proximity. Therefore, if an experiment in Nayee Talim can be carried out in its most natural form anywhere, it is here. The various institutions mentioned above are not rival organisations. They are complimentary and are calculated to supplement one another's effort. That is the hall mark of love and unity".—United Press.

BROADWAY
Daily; 4-30, 7-15, 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Matinee 2 p.m.
SECOND WEEK
AMAR PICTURES' MUSICAL SOCIAL
PAIGAM
SADHONA BOSE & SURENDRA
Dances, Songs, Music
Sun. Morning 10 a.m.
CLERK'S DAUGHTER
Tamil

6th Big Week!
SHUKRIYA
RAMOLA, MANORAMA, SUNDER
Daily: 4, 6-45 and 9-30 p.m.
Matinee: Sat., Sun. 1 p.m.
CHITRA
Vincent Road, Dadar

Luzon Invasion Brings Closer Final Redemption Of U. S. Pledge To Philippines

The first American landing on Luzon, most important of the Philippine islands and closest to the Japanese homeland, represents a new major step toward the final invasion of Japan itself and brings American troops back to the scene of one of the most heroic episodes in United States military history. It also brings closer final redemption of the pledge of the United States Government to give the Philippines full independence as soon as the war ends.

Luzon's northern tip is only 220 miles from Formosa and less than 1,100 miles from Kyushu, nearest major island of the Japanese homeland, while the Philippine Archipelago extends to within 700 miles of the China coast.

Luzon is the strategic heart of the Philippines. Cavite, the great naval base, is seven miles from Manila, with the air base of Nichols Field nearby and Clark Field 50 miles northward.

General MacArthur said in a special communique on October 20, 1944 announcing the Leyte landings: "The strategic results of capturing the Philippines will be decisive. The enemy's so-called Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere will be cut in two. The conquered empire to the south, comprising the Netherlands East Indies and the British possessions of Borneo, Malaya and Burma, will be severed from Japan proper. The great flow of transportation and supply upon which Japan's vital war industries depend will be cut, as will the counter-supply of the forces to the south."

UNEQUAL STRUGGLE OF 1941

War struck the Philippines in the form of air raids a few hours after the Japanese surprise air attack on Pearl Harbour on December 7, 1941. Overwhelming Japanese forces landed at many points during December and on Christmas Day MacArthur was forced to evacuate Manila, declaring it an open city, while American and Filippino forces made a skilful fighting retreat on Bataam Peninsular, which extends southward into the mouth of Manila Bay with Corregidor Island off its tip dominating ship channels. Japanese planes bombed defenceless Manila and began occupying the other islands.

MacArthur commanded the defense of Batsaan until February 22, 1942 when President Roosevelt ordered him southward to begin the long task of defending Australia and preparing for and drive back to Japan from the South.

Lieut.-General Jonathan Wainwright continued the defence of Bataan until April 9, when about 35,000 sick, starving and exhausted troops, three-quarters of them Filippinos were forced to surrender before much larger Japanese forces. 10,000 others were already dead; but Wainwright held out with small force on Corregidor until May 6.

LEYTE TO LUZON IN THREE MONTHS

The latest steps toward the liberation of the Philippines was made under three months after MacArthur fulfilled his promise to return to the Philippines.

On October 20, 1944, his forces drove ashore on the east coast of Leyte Island, in the east central section of the Archipelago.

American forces landed on October 25 on Samar, north-east of Leyte and nearest large island to Luzon. Samar was soon liberated. On December 15, they swept 200 miles north-west of Leyte to land on Mindoro. On January 3, they moved north-east of Mindoro to land unopposed on Marinduque. Thus they tightened an arc extending over 300 miles from east to west about the southern end of Luzon.

Filippino guerillas have liberated large areas of other islands—Panay, Cebu, Negros, Mindanao, Bohol and Luzon itself.

Much hard fighting lies ahead before Luzon can be liberated. The Japanese can be expected to defend it even more bitterly than they did Leyte; for Luzon is a major stepping stone to Japan, just as Leyte was a stepping stone to Luzon.

From Luzon's upper tip Japanese-held Formosa lies 220 miles north; Japanese-held Hong Kong is 520 miles northwest and Kyushu, southernmost of the Japanese home islands, is about 1,100 miles northeast.

Kerala Still In Distress

Inadequacy Of Medical Relief Spreads Plague, Malaria And Cholera

Mr. T. V. Kunhi Krishna, President of the Kerala Students' Congress, has issued the following statements to the Press about conditions in Kerala:

An impression seems to have gained ground that Kerala has got out of the woods But in Kerala food is still measured in ounces and not lbs. The ration per head 'per diem' is less than 12 ounces. When Sir J. P. Srivastava visited Kerala in November last, he had told me in an interview that the quota would be raised to at least one pound. But after the introduction of rationing, Government seems to have fallen back into the usual complacent mood. The problem does not get solved by doling out a few ounces of rice. Diwan Sir C. P. has himself admitted that in Travancore "There are several people who are too poor to buy food grains available under the rationing scheme and this kind of distress is prevalent in some localities though not in many"—The remedy perhaps lies in lowering the prices of food-stuffs and in the making available to the poor classes grains at concessional rates as recommended by the Gregory Committee. There are other problems too.

Calcium seems to have bade farewell to the children of Kerala. Plague, Malaria, Cholera, etc., are prevalent in the rural areas and the inadequacy of medical relief is indeed one of the biggest problems facing us. Free distribution of milk and "Kanji" and medical centres will have to be started. It is just not possible to believe that the unchallenged march of hunger and desease and death would be stopped by the authorities. Criminal neglect is still sitting tight over them. Few people outside Kerala know that about 3,000 bags of rice were allowed to rot last month at Tirur, because no sufficient protection would be made by the authorities against rain. Such instances as these, are not uncommon.

Relief through other agencies has to be relied upon. As Vijayalakshmi Pandit said before she left for American, "The task is so stupendous that each one of us must help if the people of the distressed areas are to get proper aid." Unless we give our fullest help to the great work of relief, nothing very much can be achieved. The people of Kerala are grateful to the outside public for all the help already rendered. We need more active help in the immediate present. The Mayor's Kerala Distress Relief Committee, Bombay are making collections now and I hope the suffering millions of Kerala will get the help they so badly need.

HIDAYATULLAH-SYED MEETING

Efforts To Find Out Workable Solution Between Two Leaders

KARACHI, Jan. 11.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Sind Premier, has proceeded to Hyderabad where, it is understood, a meeting between him and Mr. G. M. Syed, President of the Sind Muslim League has been arranged by Khan Bahadur Mir Ghulam Ali, Home Minister, to-day.

Efforts are being made to find out a workable solution between the two leaders at Hyderabad and strengthen the Sind Ministry before the forthcoming budget session.

The Premier during his short stay at Hyderabad is also likely to bring about a settlement between the two candidates who are contesting the bye-election to the Sind Assembly from the Tando Mohamed Khan constituency.—A. P.

PLEA FOR HIGH COURT IN SANGLI

Resident Calls Rajas To Decide Place For Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

MIRAJ, Jan. 10.

When the question of a common High Court was discssed it was put forth on behalf of Sangli that the Court should be held at Sangli.

In this connection it was already decided that the Court should be held at Sangli but it is not known why this move is being changed now. The meeting dispersed without taking decision regarding place for the Court.

The Resident has called a meeting of all the State Rajas at Kolhapur for this purpose. Dr. M. B. Jayakar owing to previous engagements will not be able to attend the meeting.

Collection For Maharashtra Conference Continues

(From Our Correspondent)

AURANGABAD, Jan. 8.

The well known wealthy merchant of Mordad had donated Rs. 501 for the constructive work of the Maharashtra Conference while Mr. Bhagvandas Ganjive has donated Rs. 301 for the same purpose.

The Conference is undertaking tours for the collection of funds and so far from Dagloor and Madanpur from Nandod District Rs. 450 have been collected.

It appears at Kurtadi the police Patil were administering threats to the workers of the conference and took to police station by force. On complaints having made to the authorities the workers are assured that they will not receive any such trouble in future.

DANISH CONSUL CORROBORATES REPORT

Mr. Thorstenson, Danish Consul, writes:—

I refer to the article recently published in your valued paper regarding the Head Office of the East Asiatic Company at Copenhagen having been wrecked by an act of sabotage.

According to authentic information just received from London, I am advised that the above building was totally destroyed by uniformed Nazis in the morning of December 19th, the Company's watchman being killed. I am further advised that the attack is considered attributable to a desire to harm the Company because of its co-operation with the free world.

Omar Khayyam Alive!

FILMISTAN'S
"Chal Chal re Naujavan"
Starring: NASEEM ★ ASHOK KUMAR
Produced: S. MUKERJI

The World's for Fun—Make Merry while ye may!
—V. H. DESAI.

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.;
Sat., Sun., 1 p.m.;
Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12; 3-30 to 6.

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THE JOINT FAMILY

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BARE NAWAB SAHEB
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Produced by PRAMILA Directed by VEDI Supervised by KUMAR
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Shortly at your Favourite Theatre

Under the auspices of the INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL EXHIBITION
(Sponsored by the Rotary Club of Bombay)
CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC
AT 8-30 P.M.
SATURDAY, 20th January, 1945
St. XAVIER'S COLLEGE HALL
(near Dhobi Talao)
Attractive programme by well-known artists, including Aftab-i-Mosiqui Fayaz Khan, Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar, Pandit Vinayakrao Patwardhan and Nandlal & Party, famous SAHNAI Players of Benares.
Tickets: Rs. 10, 7, 5, 4, 3 & 2, at Messrs. AMZEL & CO., Opp. Roxy Cinema, New Queen's Road.

THIRD WEEK
Clarion Call of the Women—
AMAR PICTURES
ADABARZ
NALINI JAIWANT
TAJ TALKIES Grant Road.
Daily: 4-15, 7-15 & 10-15.
Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1-45.

GLORIOUS 74TH WEEK
Full Coloured Family —Picture—
PRAKASH Pictures
RAM RAJYA
Director: VIJAY BHATT
SUPER
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-45
Frl., Sat. & Sun. 12-30
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

3RD WEEK
RANJIT'S Grand Picture
Vish Kanya
SADHONA BOSE, SURENDRA, PRITHVIRAJ & KAMLA.
Director KIDAR SHARMA
AJIT Release
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Matinee 1-15
Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30

PALACE Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
The heart-warming drama of the five fighting brother-heroes whose devotion to their country startled the whole world!
THE SULLIVANS
ANNE BAXTER, THOMAS MITCHELL
Sun., Morn. at 10-30 a.m.
HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY
W. PIDGEON, MAUREEN O'HARA

Peter Opposed To Unrestricted Power Of Anti-Fascist Council

Wants All-Party Govt. In Yugoslavia, Has Objection To Proposal For Regency

LONDON, Jan. 11

A communique on Yugoslav affairs issued to-night from the Chancellery of the Royal Yugoslav Court in London stated, "The Chancellery of Royal Yugoslav Court in connection with the present Jugoslav situation has issued the following communique, 'King Peter the Second of Jugoslavia has closely studied the draft agreement prepared by Doctor Subasic, Prime Minister of Royal Jugoslav Government and by Marshal Tito President of the National Liberation Movement of Jugoslavia for a solution of the pending problems.

Faithful to the democratic traditions of his forefathers, King Peter the Second approves the basic proposals laid down in the draft agreement and its amendments whereby the future constitution and the form of the Government of his country shall be determined solely by a free decision of the peoples of Jugoslavia.

The King will accept such decision but as a constitutional Monarch it is his sacred duty to see to it that the people shall be consulted and their freely expressed will give full respect.

The King of Jugoslavia wholeheartedly welcomes the interest with which Allied nations envisage the reorganisation of post-war Europe on the basis of the freely recorded will of its peoples. He fully agrees with their established policy that the widest possible group of democratic parties and movements from left to right is the only guarantee of a really free expression of popular will.

He is deeply convinced that the same path is followed in his own country and even more so than in other countries where the population is more homogeneous.

OBJECTIONS

In consequence, His Majesty has raised two essential objections to the agreement in its present form. The first concerns the suggested form of Regency and the second, the provisions of article two of the amendment by which the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation would wield unrestricted legislative power until a Constituent Assembly had finished its work. This suggests transfer of power in Jugoslavia to a single political group.

King Peter believes on the contrary that setting up of an all party Government comprising every political movement would furnish the sole valid guarantee for a new and better future in the country to which he hopes shortly to return.

King Peter who brought his country into this war on the side of the great Allies, like the whole population of Jugoslavia, has followed with the keenest sympathy and admiration the magnificent prowess of Russian armies under Marshal Stalin. Fraternity with Russia is the basic sentiment of the Slav people. The King has the greatest regard for Marshal Stalin whose name has meant so much to the Jugoslav people in their heroic resistance."—Reuter.

Developing Cotton Cultivation In The U.S.S.R.

LONDON, Jan. 8: Remarkable progress is reported in the cultivation of cotton in Soviet Central Asia, writes the Globe's industrial correspondent.

Soviet scientists working on the cultivation of new varieties have now refuted the former belief that it was impossible to grow Egyptian cotton in Central Asia, and in the Uzbok Republic both early-ripening Egyptian cotton and American cotton have been cultivated with great success.

The length of fibre now reaches 30-31 millimetres, as against 17-24 millimetres which was the average before intensified scientific research was undertaken. The average fibre obtained from raw cotton has risen by from 26 per cent to 34 and even 38 per cent.—Globe.

Jap Positions N. E. Of Wanting Strafed

CHUNGKING, Jan. 11: Fighter bombers and bombers of the fourteenth U.S.A.A.F. gave heavy support to Chinese ground forces in the Wanting area of China Burma border.

Mitchells, Mustangs and Lightnings in a co-ordinated mission bombed and strafed Japanese fortified positions north-east of wanting and fires and explosions followed. Seven missions of Warhawks supporting ground forces hit Japanese positions and concentrations in the same area.—Reuter.

Navy May Strike At Japs On Sumatra

LONDON, Jan. 8: British warships should soon be able to operate freely inside the Malacca Strait, which separates Sumatra from the Malay Peninsula, according to A. J. McWhinnie, naval correspondent of the "Daily Herald."

McWhinnie, who is with the East Indies fleet, bases his opinion on "present evidence" of Japan's naval and air strength in the Sumatra area.

"British warships have already been within sight of the coast of Sumatra", he writes, "and naval bombardment may be added to the air-blows that have already been dealt against the Japanese oil installations on Sumatra's north-east coast.

"The 'plum' target here is Pangkalan-Brandan, where the biggest oil refinery is estimated to be turning out nearly 1,000,000 tons of crude oil and about 150,000 tons of aviation spirit a year."—Globe.

Matter Of Days To Secure Remnant Of Burma Road

Reuter's special correspondent at Chungking writes:—The American Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, Major-General Wedemeyer, reviewing the war situation here, today said that the overall strategy of the Japanese in Northern Burma was one of withdrawal.

He added, "but they are not going to get out until we push them out." General Wedemeyer declared that the Japanese held a strip of the Burma road, which would be in Allied hands is a matter of hours or days.—Reuter.

MONEY IN SEARCH OF DISAPPOINTED!

Those who have no faith in astrology should see JAGI BAVANATH, who will by his spiritual powers convince you the fact. He will see your palm and headlines, study the same at night and forecast your future the next day. He has got JADIBUTTIS by the help of which you will get success in love, marriage, exam., money wealth, court and children.

Time of consultation: 7 a.m. to 12 a.m., 2 p.m. to 9 p.m.

No consultation on THURSDAY.

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NAPLA BUILDINGS, 40-42, RAMJIBHAI LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

The crew clearing the frozen fo'c's'le of a destroyer on winter convoy duty. This shows the conditions under which vital supply and equipment must be moved.

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL EXHIBITION

City Rotarians' Big Enterprise Will Include Concerts And Dances

The International Goodwill Committee of the Rotary Club of Bombay is holding an International Cultural Exhibition from January 19 to February 3, 1945. Seventeen countries—Australia, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, Iran, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America—are participating. Soviet Russia has not been able to join. At first the Friends of the Soviet Union thought that they would be able to organise a Soviet section of the Exhibition, but, faced with the difficulty of obtaining adequate and representative exhibits, they decided to abandon the attempt.

When the idea to hold an Exhibition was mooted most of the Consuls and Trade Commissioners thought it was an excellent way of promoting goodwill and understanding, and offered their wholehearted support. The Bombay Rotary is spending Rs. 20,000 to cover the general expenses of the Exhibition. This does not include the value of the exhibits to be displayed by the participating countries—some collections are each to the tune of a lakh of rupees. A souvenir booklet to commemorate the Exhibition has been prepared.

The proposed Exhibition will display the varied accomplishments of each nation. Pictures, paintings, statutory, porcelain, tapestry, glass work, jewellery, books and manuscripts, costumes, dance, music everything to make it one of the most ambitious projects ever to be attempted in India. During the Exhibition there will be concerts of Western and Indian music and a recital of Indian and European dancing by well-known experts. The venue of the Exhibition will be the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall and the University Convocation Hall, and entrance fees will be within the most modest means of citizens of all classes.

An effort has been made to exhibit some of the outstanding Indian paintings of the different periods and well-known schools such as Rajput, Moghul, Kangra or Bahadi Busholi and others. Some rare and unique bronzes, pieces of sculpture, coins of great value, manuscripts showing the art of calligraphy, and miniature paintings even prior to the Moghul period, costumes and specimens of modern Indian industries have also been displayed to show in a small way the continuity, richness and variety of the ancient artistic tradition of India's civilisation.

One of the highlights of the show is the postage stamp exhibition, the aim of which is to show the progress made in the participating countries in the matter of postage stamp design, printing, etc.

The concert of Indian Music will include select items of classical vocal and instrumental music in Hindustani and other Indian styles. Artistes of All-India fame, like Ustad Fayaz Khan and Messrs. Nandlal and party of Benares will figure on the stage. Lovers of Indian music in Bombay will have the unique opportunity to hear sanai of the famous sanai players of Benares.

"GOLDEN GATE."

The organisers of the International Cultural Exhibition will present "The Golden Gate" by Gertrude and Magda Hanova for the European ballet and Menaka and Ramnarayan (Indian dancers at the Excelsior Theatre. It is believed that this is the first occasion on which the two academic classical styles have been combined in a single ballet, an experiment which should be of great interest and which should prove that the arts of even such distinct civilisations may be successfully combined. "The Golden Gate" will be in the nature of a hymn to art.

The International Cultural Exhibition will be open to the general public on an admission fee and to the students of schools and colleges of the city on a concession rate. Members of the services will be admitted free.

Independent Film Producers' Association

The Committee of the Independent Film Producers' Association in a resolution passed at its meeting on Thursday has requested the Government of India to set up a council for the Indian Film Industry on the same lines as the Cinematograph Films Council of the United Kingdom, consisting of independent public men, film producers, distributors, exhibitors and employees engaged in the industry under the presidentship of the Member for Industries and Civil Supplies to advise the Government.—A. P.

DAYLIGHT RAID ON SINGAPORE

Super Forts Attack Docks And George Town In Penang

The Super Fortresses raiding Singapore which flew the longest distance—over 3,500 miles—encountered bad cloudy weather over the targets, says D. R. Mankekar, A.P.I. War Correspondent at Super Fortress base somewhere in India:

A substantial force of Super Fortresses, for the second time from this base, attacked military installations at Singapore.

George Town in Penang Island in the Malaya Peninsula was also attacked in this daylight mission. Singapore targets were drydock repair facilities, naval yards and warehouses. Shipping and harbour installations were attacked in George Town which is reported to be a Japanese submarine base.

This is the fourth bombing mission in ten days carried out by Major General Curtis Lemays of the 20th Bomber Command. The other three were Bangkok, Formosa, and Kayushu. The last attack on Singapore by this Command was on November 5, when a drydock and a naval yard were damaged.—A.P.

"NO REPAYMENT OF INDIA'S BALANCES SOON"

HOT SPRINGS (Virginia), Jan. 11.

"If Indians are basing their plans for the industrialisation of their country on their ability to get within an early period the repayment of their balances in London and the rest of the Empire they will be disappointed" declared a United Kingdom official at to-day's discussion of the economic problems of the Far East by the Pacific Relations Conference.

Warning Dr. Lokanathan that it would be difficult to count on the blocked balances for the immediate financing of the Bombay plan, the British official added that there was expectation that the blocked balances in London might soon be increased "when the Indian army moves overseas". Then the British Government would have to pay for the Indian army and the Indian balance in London would be substantially increased.—Reuter.

HOW FEARLESS PRESS CAN SERVE TRUTH

Sahni On Equipment Of Mofussil Correspondent

LUDHIANA, Jan. 12.

"Fearless service of truth, a missionary zeal to fight injustice and expose tyranny and corruption, and unbounded desire for public good are some of the qualities which an aspiring journalist should possess and which are required in abundance from those who serve the Press in mofussil areas", said Mr. J. N. Sahni, Editor of the "National Call", Delhi presiding over the East and South Punjab Journalists Conference held here.

The Conference was inaugurated by Mr. C. B. H. Rao, Editor of the "Daily Herald", Lahore.

Regarding the demand for better pay Mr. Sahni said that he was whole-heartedly for the introduction of better and higher standards of pay for working journalists, but he would be failing in his duty to the profession if he did not warn those who merely wished to enter it for monetary gain. In a country like India where the service of truth was bound to involve great sacrifices those only could aspire to serve the profession best who, while treating it as a profession and a trade, were also imbued with missionary zeal, a spirit of adventure and a touch of idealism.

If it was true, said Mr. Sahni, that the Press moulded public opinion then the more independent and the more fearless the Press was, the more service it could render to the public at large.—U. P.

PROTEST AGAINST LEVY

(From A Correspondent)

HONAVAR, Jan. 12

The villagers of Magod and Kudrige in Honavar Taluka are shocked to see bills issued as per levy system which it is honestly believed here is not in consonance with the actual production. It will be remembered there was failure of monsoon crop for lack of rain in proper time. The Collector was approached in the matter for remission and rebate of rent. It is hoped Government will stay the levy of paddy from these villages.

Kesselring Nervous Over Adriatic Wing

Allied Drive May Seriously Threaten German Flank At Bologna

ALLIED HQ., Jan. 11.

Reuter's special correspondent at Allied Headquarters, Mediterranean says that activity on both fronts was again confined to patrolling and artillery duels. An interesting feature on the Eighth Army sector was the capture yesterday, of prisoners belonging to a division identified recently as holding the coastal defences of Norway.

Other prisoners were identified as Italian members of the 'Todt' organisation—German Military Labour Corps. They said that they have been driven ahead of a German patrol as a protective screen presumable to draw fire and detonate mines.

There is no doubt that Field Marshal Kesselring is nervous about the Adriatic wing and appreciates, that General Foulkes drive through the Adreno river banks may prove a serious threat to the German flank at Bologna.

MILAN RLY STATION BADLY DAMAGED

Active patrolling continues along both sides of the Senio river which, after heavy snow is five feet deep and flowing fast.

On the Fifth Army front there were several infantry clashes.

The main railway station Milan was severely damaged by bombs from a small formation of Thunderbolts during yesterday's Mediterranean Allied Air Forces sorties which were hampered by bad weather. An oil dump near Milan was also hit.—Reuter.

Spanish Republicans For Unity

MEXICO, Jan. 11.

Opening the first meeting of the Spanish Cortes for five years, the President, Diego Martinez Barrio of the Exiled Republican Parliament made a strong appeal to two thousand delegates for unity of the Spanish Republicans in exile, at the French Club here yesterday.

"If we set aside personal feelings this first session will be an initial step towards our common goal—reconquest of Republican Spain," he declared.

Cigarette Racket Case

PARIS, Jan. 11.

Reuter's special correspondent at Paris writes:

Sentences totalling 205 years were passed at today's court martial of five more, of the 184 American servicemen charged in connection with what is described as "Cigarette Racket". One soldier was sentenced to 45 years' hard labour and four others to 40 years each.—Reuter.

France To Have A New Army

LONDON, Jan. 7: France is preparing to create a powerful army to fight beside her Allies, writes Paul Bewsher in the "Daily Mail."

France's new army in the field will first consist of F.I.I. units who are today fighting the enemy in the Vosges. It is estimated that if the war is prolonged for several months, France will have an army of more than 650,000 men.

MOVE FOR COLLEGE AT DHULIA

Sir Henry Knight Discusses Food Position With Prominent Citizens

(From Our Correspondent)

DHULIA, Jan. 10.

The Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, Sir Henry Knight, paid a visit to this city and inspected the rationing office and the Government godowns. He also discussed with the rationing officers. He also paid a visit to the Agricultural School and also rural training centre and saw every thing very minutely.

He particularly inquired as to the type of food and how much given to children. He was met by the Chairman of Agricultural School Committee, Rao Saheb Ranasing and others. He also granted interviews to other prominent citizens.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Mr. Naik has been elected as a Mayor of the Dhulia Municipality by an overwhelming majority.

MOVE FOR COLLEGE AT DHULIA

To consider the question for establishing a college at Dhulia Prof. Gunjukar and Prof. Karmerkar paid a visit and discussed with the committee of the promoters of the college.

The Directors of the Dhulia Mill have recommended to the shareholders that a donation of Rs. 50,000 be given to the college for which purpose a special general meeting of the shareholders is being convened.

BIRTH OF A 'MONSTER' CHILD!

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Jan 12

At the Bandra Hospital quite a sensation was caused yesterday morning, when a woman of Harijan caste, gave birth to a 'monster' child. The child was still-born, weighed 7 lbs. and of normal size, but its face appeared to be that of a 'monster'—no head, just flat, with big eyes like full-size marbles, right above the "forehead," full-size human ears and full-size complete set of teeth, with two of its upper teeth jutting out.

When the birth of this 'monster' child was announced in the hospital, news quickly spread, and in a short while crowds of people came from the remote end of Bandra to see the child. Towards evening the child, it is alleged, was given burial by the husband of the woman.

Cold Wave And Rain Cause Anxiety In Dahanu

(From Our Correspondent.)

DAHANU ROAD, Jan. 10

Dahanu Villagers experienced this afternoon unusual and unprecedented cold wave. People fear of epedemic. Grass and charcoal kept for export in the Railway yard is completely wet in the rain.

PARADISE

Daily: 4, 6-45, & 9-45 p.m.

HUMPHREY BOGART, MICHELE MORGAN in 'PASSAGE TO MARSEILLE'.

With CLAUDE RAINS, PETER LORRE. Warner Bros. Picture

Sun. Morn. Show at 10-30.

ADOLPHE MENJOU, JACK OAKIE in "THANKS FOR EVERYTHING"

2nd WEEK

EDWARD

—Kalbadevi:—

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

PRAKASH Social

"STATION MASTER"

Prem Adib, Ratnamala, Jagdish.

Sunday Morning at 10 A. M.

SEA WOLF

HIND MATA

(PAREL)

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

Sat: Sun: Holidays 1 P.M.

RANJIT'S SOCIAL

PAGLI DUNIYA

MUMTAZ SHANTI, MOTILAL, SHEIKH MUKTAR.

CITY LIGHT

(E. B. Matunga)

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

Sun. & Holidays, 1-15 p.m.

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ZABAN

ISHWARLAL & KAUSHALYA

Director: JAYANT DESAI

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(DADAR)

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GAJABHAU

Starring:

DAMU ANNA, ACHREKAR.

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

Sat. Sun. Holidays 1 P.M.

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Also—Latest War News.

Tomorrow at 10 a.m.

Bob HOPE, Bing CROSBY & Dorothy LAMOUR, in "ROAD TO MOROCCO"

A PICTURE OF MELODY & DEVOTION!

RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S

BHAKTICHA MALA

("MALI" IN MARATHI)

Daily 4, 7, 10 Sat. Sun., 1 p.m.

15TH WEEK AT

PLAZA TALKIES DADAR

REGAL Phone 35017

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY 10-30 A.M.

"HEAVEN CAN WAIT"

(In Technicolor)

DON AMECHE, GENE TIERNEY, CHARLES COBURN

CAPITOL SUNDAY 10 A.M.

"WHITE SAVAGE"

(In Technicolor)

MARIA MONTEZ, JON HALL, SABU, TURHAN BEY

MRS. YAMUNABAI HIRLEKAR, M.A.

(Principal: Girls High School, Dadar, President: Women's Education Section, A.-I. E. Conference.

Says About "DRAUPADI"

"I have no hesitation in saying that Baburao Patel and Sushila Rani have rendered a great social service by exposing the evils of gambling.

"Of all social vices, gambling is the most subtle as it begins its vicious work under the most innocent garb of mere recreation but ultimately leading to disastrous results. This is very effectively brought forth by "Draupadi" who was herself the victim of the greatest historic gamble of ancient times.

"That she came out with flying colours from the terrific ordeal was no fluke or chance. The spiritual significance of the incident is too deeply ingrained in the masses to need elucidation.

"Draupadi's song and pathetic appeal to her brother, the Lord Shri Krishna, after all other appeals proved fruitless, lead us to the highest pitch of the story. The spectators are breathless and look helplessly on until the miracle releases the tension.

"Throughout the picture Sushila Rani's acting is natural and somewhat subdued as behoves the dignity of an empress. This dignity is maintained even under the most trying occasion and one can well imagine it if one has grasped the spiritual significance of the story.

"In short, "Draupadi" although a mythological story, depicts a social problem skilfully handled and effectively presented"

13th WEEK AT IMPERIAL

Daily 4, 7, 10 P. M.

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A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Beauty is truth, truth beauty.
—Keats.

The Bombay Chronicle

BASIC EDUCATION

The Basic Education Conference, which is being held at Sewagram under the presidentship of Dr. Zakir Hussain, should afford a fair opportunity to all interested in the subject to review the progress of this new system of education during the last six years or so and to modify its practice, if not principles, in the light of that experience. The system is being tried on a small experimental scale in Bihar, Bombay and U. P. and some other provinces. Though the Congress Government, which started the experiments, has not been in power these five years, the experiments are still continued in some provinces, though perhaps with lukewarm interest. It is said, however, that the system is popular in Kashmir State and has shown good results. It may also be remembered that while inaugurating the Bombay Provincial Basic Education Conference at Surat a few days ago, Mr. I. H. Taunton, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, paid a high tribute to the principles of the Basic system. "Basic education" he said, "is the very pattern of future education in this country." It is also well-known that these principles have been approved by the All-India Advisory Board of Education and by the Sargent Report. There need be little doubt, about a wide acceptance of the general principles of the system in the country under a national Government. What is now necessary is to define important details about the kind of crafts to be taught in different areas, the time to be spent on them and the fitting in of the elementary courses with others. The Sewagram Conference may throw much useful light on these points.

It is generally agreed that the crafts to be taught should vary according to the needs and conditions of the districts concerned and that elementary agriculture should be included in the curriculum for rural areas as far as possible. The most controversial question is how much time should be spent on the crafts and such other vocational subjects. Gandhiji, who originated the scheme, is so anxious to relieve the poverty of the villagers and to cheapen education, if not to make it self-supporting, suggested, at the very outset and still stoutly maintains that the Basic system must pay its way and that "true education must be self-supporting". Now, if self-support is the main objective of the Basic system, 3 to 4 hours, if not more, may have to be assigned to crafts each day. We believe Gandhiji suggested 3 hours and 20 minutes at least. But we do not know if in any of the experimental Basic schools so much time is spent on crafts in the sense of the purely manual craft work, which alone can yield any monetary return. If it is, we doubt if the other subjects of the Basic curriculum can get adequate attention. We should like to know if anywhere in the country the whole curriculum is taught in its entirety and yet the system is found anything like self-supporting. Our own suggestion has always been that craft work should not be given more time than is necessary to teach it to the students and to give them a good command over it. We fully share Gandhiji's anxiety to cheapen education. But we do not think it fair to make children under fourteen pay wholly or substantially for their schooling. Its cost must be borne by the State. Elementary education has never been self-supporting anywhere. Nay, we suggest it should not be made self-supporting through the protracted labour of children over crafts. It is not education. It is exploitation of children however, unintended.

Grain Levy Scheme

The Government of Bombay has now published its grain levy scheme. With the publication of levy tables, there has been a general complaint from some areas, particularly Gujarat and the districts of Poona and Belgaum, that the scales of levy applied to these regions are rather unreasonably high. That there is a possibility of applying higher scales of levy to any particular region is evident from the fact that Government had to revise the scales of levy in parts of Ahmedabad and Kaira districts by prescribing lower scales for some talukas and by entirely cancelling the levy demand for many villages. At the same time, the revision of the levy demand for those districts also shows that Government is in a mood to hear complaints and try to redress them.

The most important factor in prescribing the scale of levy for a group of villages falling within one Settlement Group is the average yield assumed for the region. If this 'average' yield for the 'current' year is over-estimated, there is every likelihood of the levy demand being unreasonably high. It is, therefore, necessary that greatest care should be taken to see that the 'average' yield is not over-estimated in the light of the actual condition of crops. It appears that in some areas the 'average' yield is over-estimated and consequently an unduly higher levy is prescribed. To take one instance, let us examine the levy demand for the Chorasi Taluka in Surat District. The average assessment per acre for this taluka is Rs. 6-15-8. On account of this comparatively high average assessment the grain levy tables that are applicable to most of the holders in this taluka are the tables marked XXXI and XXXIV. According to both these tables, a holder having even four acres of land under foodcrops comes under the levy demand. In other words, only those holders who have less than four acres under foodcrops are exempted. The levy scheme assumes that a holder producing just 27½ maunds or less is exempted from the levy. Under table XXXIV, a holder having four acres under foodcrops is asked to deliver 3 1/4 maunds of grain. Thus this holder is expected to have produced 27½ maunds plus 3 1/4 maunds, i.e., 30 3/4 maunds of grain on four acres. The corresponding assumed yield under Table XXXI comes to 28 3/4 maunds of grain for four acres. Thus, roughly speaking, the average grain yield in Chorasi taluka is officially estimated to be about 30 maunds for four acres or 7½ maunds per acre. This works out at about 620 lbs. per acre. It can be proved that this assumed average yield of 620 lbs. of jowar (which is the staple cereal of this taluka) is overestimated. This can best be shown by comparison. Let us take for the purpose of this comparison the Karmala taluka in Sholapur district which is a jowar producing tract like Chorasi taluka. The average assessment per acre for Karmala taluka being Rs. 0-7-8, the levy table that is applicable to most of the holders in this taluka is the table marked 21. Under this table, a holder having less than 16 acres under foodcrops is exempted. On the basis of the calculation made above in the case of Chorasi taluka, we find that the average yield per acre assumed for the purpose of the levy is about 143 lbs. for this taluka. This means that the 'average' land in Chorasi taluka produces nearly as much as 4½ times the 'average' yield in Karmala taluka. This difference in the average yield of jowar in the Sholapur district, on the one hand, and the Surat district, on the other, cannot be so great as is assumed. A reference to official literature such as Settlement reports, the Statistical Atlas or Bulletins of the Agricultural Department would show that this difference in yield is not as wide as officially assumed for the purpose of the levy scheme. That the yield is over-estimated can be shown in another way. In view of the fact that the levy scheme is based on averages, it was rightly suggested by the People's Provincial Food Council that the 'annewari' should be invariably taken to be six annas as representing the normal average yield for the purpose of the levy. If this suggestion is not accepted in the case of Chorasi taluka, there is bound to be hardship to many holders On the other hand, if the average yield for the current year is calculated on the basis of six-anna crop, it is obvious that the assumed normal average yield for 12-anna crop amounts to as much as 1,240 lbs. per acre in Chorasi taluka. That the normal average yield cannot be as high as 1,240 lbs. per acre needs no argument. The irresistible conclusion is that the average yield is over-estimated. In this connection, it is important to remember that the distribution of rainfall this year was not seasonal in Surat district.

The above instance shows that depending too much on the level of assessment, without carefully going into the question of actual average yields, may lead to pitfalls. This may particularly happen for those tracts which are highly assessed because the assessment is based not only on the productivity of the soil but also on various other factors such as communications, marketing facilities or the cultivation of rich money crops. For instance, one of the main reasons why assessment is so high in Chorasi taluka was the widespread cultivation of cotton at the time of the settlement. As the settlement report says: "The cultivation of cotton involves less expenditure and trouble and realises large profits." It was, therefore, thought desirable to fix a comparatively high assessment. Thus the level of assessment in Chorasi taluka is high not because the jowar yield is very high but because the cotton cultivation is expected to give good profits to the holders. Unfortunately, this important point does not seem to have been sufficiently realised at the time of prescribing the levy tables. Again, the local revenue officers should not forget the fact that the traditional official figures giving average yields for each taluka or district are not to be always relied upon. To cite only one instance, a settlement officer, who reported as recently as 1943, found to his amazement that the actual crop-cutting experiments showed an average yield of 219 lbs. of jowar per acre, while "the theoretically normal yield supplied by the Director of Agriculture" was as high as 500 lbs. per acre. The question of 'annewari' assumes great importance in any scheme of procurement based on average yields. It is quite likely that the village officers, following their usual practice of overstating the condition of crops, may do the same this year also. In order to safeguard against this possibility, it is essential that crop-cutting experiments should be conducted on a sufficiently large scale. With a view to ensuring that these experiments are conducted on scientific lines, a specially trained staff should be appointed for this purpose. The need for conducting crop-cutting experiments becomes all the more important because almost all the settlement officers have failed to conduct crop-cutting experiments during recent years. As there is every possibility of prescribing a higher scale of levy under the scheme for any group of villages, Government should sympathetically consider the question of revising the levy scales for those areas from which there may be a general complaint on the part of the holders. In particular, special care should be taken in the case of those regions where the average assessment is comparatively heavy. Since the whole levy scheme is based on the assumed average production, it is also necessary that adequate relief should be given to those individual holders who may not be in a position to fulfil the levy demand due to various causes. In other words individual cases of hardship should also get prompt relief.

Frankly Speaking

MacArthur's Progress

According to American reports General MacArthur's invasion of Luzon is making such good progress that his forces had in the first forty-eight hours driven as many as twenty miles deep into the country and had reached the Agno river on the way to Manilla now ninety miles away. This does not mean that this speed of progress can at all be continued. The Japs are fully aware of the grave meaning of the loss of Luzon. They have said so, too. And it is not thought impossible at least by some observers that, in order to reinforce their forces and defeat the American invasion, they may risk involving their fleet. If they do so, Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur will welcome the Japanese move with pleasure and relief, too. There is, indeed, a report that a naval battle is already joined off Indo-China. But even without outside assistance the Japs on Luzon will fight as they have seldom done before. They were taken by surprise but they are rallying their forces now and rushing them up from Manilla. It is expected that resistance will begin on the Agno and go on increasing. The Americans have a number of advantages: they have been able to land in great strength which they have been uninterruptedly increasing and they have tremendous air superiority thanks to which they have already caused considerable damage to Jap columns and disruption of their communications. But the fight will be hard and quite long, too.

Interesting Point

In connection with the invasion of Luzon, Reuters' Military Correspondent in London, has incidentally raised an interesting point. He is right to regard it as marking one of the turning points in the strategy of the Second World War. But he goes on to suggest doubts about launching the invasion at this juncture and thus committing resources in the Pacific which might be required in Europe owing to the offensive against Hitler having gone somewhat awry. The Military Expert of Reuters, however, seems to forget that General MacArthur started on the voyage to Luzon many days after von Rundstedt's offensive had assumed full proportions, upset Allied plans in the West and dramatically emphasised the need for more material and a big production drive in America which is already under way. If there was any danger of the Luzon offensive causing avoidable difficulties in Europe, the Anglo-American joint staff committee and President Roosevelt would have called it off.

Scobie-ELAS Truce

Very encouraging news has at last come from Greece. A truce has been agreed upon and signed by General Scobie and ELAS representative. It is a very timely end of an unfortunate and tragic battle. And it is good for both parties. It is not known how the situation will affect the rest of the country and what will be the interim relation between the Regent and his Government, EAM and other parties. But the truce, we hope, will create the atmosphere for an internal settlement also. Such a settlement is very necessary in the interests of all, not excluding the Left which, if earlier reports are correct, was being weakened by dissentions.

King Peter Objects

King Peter of Yugo-Slavia has, while accepting the Subasic-Tito Agreement in principle, raised two objections in detail to it. He would have been better advised not to seek to invoke "the democratic traditions of his forefathers." His father, the late King Alexander, was anything but democratic. His own brief record, though very definitely better than King Alexander's or Prince Paul's, is not without blemishes. One instance will suffice: he persisted in supporting General Mihailovitch till long after the latter had been exposed and he recognised Marshal Tito only when forced by circumstances and by Mr. Churchill. As to his objections, he does not explain what is wrong with the "form" of the proposed Regency. His second objection is superficially plausible. But the Committee to which he objects is itself representative of all parties and the suggested Government will be unmistakably an All-Party body. His Majesty, perhaps disturbed regarding his own future, has been ill-advised to oppose an interim scheme acceptable to the generality of Yugo-Slavs and sponsored by his own Premier. He does not help Yugo-Slavia and he certainly does not do any service to himself.

German Failure

While Field-Marshal von Rundstedt is still active in the west—he is withdrawing from the Ardennes salient but maintaining pressure around Stratsbourg—the Russians have apparently brought the German counter-offensive in Hungary to an effective stop. Budapest, far from being relieved, is being rapidly lost. In a very few days it will quite possibly be completely in Russian hands and serve as a signal for the great drive towards Vienna. The Germans rallied well, but neither in the east nor in the west have they been able decisively to frustrate Allied operations against them. This is not, however, to say that the fight is going out of them now. That stage has not reached and will yet take long to reach. It is significant to note that while their counter-offensives are showing signs of failure, the situation is not out of their hands. They are fighting and withdrawing in a perfectly skilfull and orderly manner.

A Conspiracy

Mr. William Towler, Foreign Editor of the "Daily Herald", has good reason to suspect the efforts of the White settlers of Kenya to invite General Smuts to call a conference aiming at All-African Co-operation. The proceedings of the recent Nairobi conference, where the idea of the Pan-African Conference was approved, make it clear that the object of the proposed conference is to perpetuate and expand the privileges of the Whites in Africa and to offer united resistance to the efforts of the non-White settlers to safeguard their own legitimate rights. Mr. Towler puts it plainly when he says that it is an attempt at the "permanent subjection of the Africans". He also sees through the attempt to enlist the sympathy of General Smuts in this matter because he thinks that, with all his reputation as a worldwide statesman, General Smuts "remains the leader of a policy of social and industrial colour bar envisaging ultimatly a big enough immigration to hold the Africans down by force, if necessary."

Resist It

It may be safely assumed that, with or without the active support of General Smuts, the Europeans of South Africa will make united efforts at political and economic aggrandisement at the expense of the non-White settlers. It is necessary, therefore, for all the non-White settlers to be even more united—because they are unprivileged—to resist these efforts and to safeguard their own interests. The recent Capetown Unify Conference was a none too early move to promote unity among the various non-White populations, including Indians. They have many common grievances, though they may not be exactly alike, and it is absolutely necessary for them to make common cause. It appears, however, that there are some sharp differences between Indians and coloured Africans and also among the latter themselves. But even if the different sections should have separate organisations of their own and separate special claims to pursue, they ought to minimise their differences and make common cause to protect common interests. Else they will all be more oppressed than ever by the united Whites of Africa.

Literacy Drive

A big literacy drive is being planned for the city. The Bombay City Adult Education Committee has organised a Literacy Week from January 24 to January 30 to be inaugurated by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. It is said that nearly 5,000 volunteers have so far been enrolled for the Week and those who wish to join the corps are requested to see Mr. K. T. Mantri, Special Literacy Officer, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street. The local Congress Committees also have decided to give prominence to literacy work in their constructive programme. The Congress scheme seems to be more ambitious and numerous nationalist-minded students are proposed to be enlisted as teachers. Many students will soon be free from their examination work and will have their long vacation. They can do much to help the literacy scheme. The All-India Students' Congress has commended to students Gandhiji's Constructive Programme. Promotion of literacy is one of the best items in the programme in which students can be particularly useful.

THE PRESS IN AMERICA

Americans are voracious readers of newspapers. They buy more than 44,000,000 papers a day, which means that in a population of some 138,000,000 at least one in every three persons buys a newspaper, either a morning or an afternoon paper, every day. And, since the afternoon papers have a combined circulation substantially larger than the morning papers—27,000,000 against 17,000,000—the greater number of purchases is made of afternoon papers, which are carried home and read not only by the purchaser but probably by one or more members of his household as well. Thus, it is safe to say that well over half the people of reading age in America read a newspaper every day.

A century ago there were only 259 daily newspapers in the United States and their combined circulation was about 700,000 copies, a figure less than the circulation of many single dailies in the country to-day. By 1900 the number of papers was more than 2,000 and the combined circulation had jumped to more than 15,000,000 a day.

While the total number of papers had decreased since then, their combined circulation has increased by leaps and bounds. In 1942, the first full year of America's participation in the war, the daily circulation had reached a peak of 43,374,000 copies.

"Editor and Publisher", authoritative trade journal of the American newspaper industry, said in that year there were 1,787 daily newspapers of which 345 were morning and 1,442 evening papers. Besides these there were also 474 Sunday papers with a combined circulation of 35,293,000 copies

Chiefly responsible for the enormous Sunday circulations is the variety of information and entertainment which those papers offer their readers. Besides voluminous news sections, many Sunday papers have entire sections of a dozen pages or more on the theatre and other entertainment, banking and finance, real estate, sports news, comic strips in colour and even magazines, published by syndicate organizations with the paper's name printed in its own distinguishing type on the front page.

American newspapers had to publish under war shortages in 1943 and the number of papers published dropped again, but the decline was not so serious or sharp as in the two previous years. Nevertheless, the 1,754 which remained showed an increase in circulation of more than 1,000,000 copies a day. This gain is attributed to the impact of the war on the American people and their keen interest in day-to-day events and developments on the world battlefronts.

AFTERNOON CIRCULATION GAINS

Significantly, morning newspaper circulation remained about the same, probably because wartime working conditions discourage leisurely reading of morning papers. Meanwhile, both the afternoon and Sunday papers gained circulation, a fact which reflects the American tradition of leisure and relaxation in the evening and on Sunday.

But with the rise of the daily press in America, the weekly press, once a powerful medium in the distribution of news to smaller communities, has declined. Many factors have contributed to this condition. Improved transportation facilities—fast trains, trucks and even airplanes—permit quick delivery of large-city daily papers at great distances from the printing plants. Their greater coverage of general news and a desire on the part of weekly newspaper readers for newer and fresher information, as well as better distribution of the dailies, brought about a reduction since 1919 of more than 4,000 in the number of weekly papers published in the United States.

Nevertheless, nearly 9,000 weeklies are still being published in towns and villages throughout the country, bringing local news to millions of persons in smaller communities. Their combined circulation is more than 13,000,000 copies weekly, but their distribution is restricted by the nature of the news they offer to limited areas.

Probably no other country in the world has such a large foreign-language press as the United States. There are more than 1,300 foreign-language newspapers in the country, mostly weeklies, but with comparatively large circulations. Spanish-language newspapers, published largely in the south-western section of the country, lead the list with a total of 280. French-language papers come next with 200, followed by 175 in German and 130 in Italian.

Although most of the papers in the United States, both English and foreign-language, are individually owned, a number of chain newspaper groups have grown up in the last quarter of a century. The best known of these are the Scripps-Howard and Hearst groups. The Scripps-Howard group in 1943 consisted of 21 daily papers in 18 cities, while the Hearst organization published 16 dailies in 14 cities. Other chain newspaper organizations, publishing two to a dozen dailies in the smaller cities, are the Frank E. Gannett group, the Paul Block Associates group and the Brush-Moore, Central and Lee syndicates. Altogether there are about 50 chain newspaper groups in the country.

PAPERS DO MORE THAN PRESENT NEWS

Under the highly competitive conditions prevailing in the newspaper industry in the United States, the American daily paper does far more than merely present news. It does, of course, offer to its readers the latest information on local, national and international matters made available to it through its own news-gathering organization and through the facilities of the world-girding press services such as the Associated Press, United Press and International News Service.

But it also amuses, entertains and educates its readers. Besides news and the traditional editorials which express the views of the editor on any of a thousand subjects, from politics to dog racing, an American daily devotes a large part of its space to pictures, cartoons, comic strips, letters from readers, radio programmes, book reviews, theatrical notes and criticisms, motion pictures, news features, columnists, market reports, cooking recipes and news of interest to women and homemakers.

The standard size American newspaper page measures about 17 by 23 inches and is divided usually into eight columns each two inches wide. Not all papers, however, have the same number of columns. The tabloid newspaper page, as distinguished from those in standard-size papers, measures only 12 by 16 inches and has only five columns. Nor are all columns in either type of newspaper the same width. The editorial page in many papers may have only five or six columns, each of greater width than those on the news pages.

Unlike the great English newspapers, such as the London "Times" and the "Manchester Guardian" American newspapers do not place advertising on the front page. This page is usually devoted to the most important news of the day—at present the swiftly changing panorama of war news. Advertising is placed on other pages, with the possible exception of the editorial page, throughout the paper.

A recent edition of the New York "Times", one of America's leading morning newspapers, contained 34 pages divided, for easier handling, into two sections. The front page carried 11 news articles under an eight-column, three-line "banner" headline extending all the way across the top of the page. This banner headline announced the most important developments on the war fronts, details of which were carried in the columns below and on succeeding pages. A photograph three columns wide showing activity on the Allied beach-head in France and a summary of the war news completed the make-up of the page.

PRINT WAR MAPS

Maps of the war zones or photographs of military actions, persons in the news or notable gatherings as well as news articles, were carried on 23 of the succeeding pages. Those on which photographs or maps did not appear were the classified advertising—"want ad"—pages, financial news pages and the editorial page.

The New York "Times" carries few features and no economic sections in its daily editions and is one of the few papers in the United States which limits itself strictly to straight presentation of the news. Others devote almost as much space to feature articles, photographs, comic strips, columnists and other varied subjects as they devote to news. Some specialize in presenting photographs of persons and events, while others lean heavily on news feature articles, columnists and special departments, such as literature and music, to maintain reader interest.

Some of these non-news articles may be syndicated material, obtained by the papers from outside sources, such as the contributions of columnists (commentators) who usually write in specialized fields. The term columnist, as used in the United States, is applied to writers of daily columns on politics, satire, gossip, wit or homely philosophy. Their writings are usually distributed to the newspapers by features syndicates at established rates.

All daily newspapers in the United States devote a large part of their space these days to news of the war and the war effort at home and the papers in larger cities print a large amount of local and state news which develops within their areas. The New York "Times" and the "Christian Science Monitor", published in Boston, are among those more national in character.

WAR NEWS FIRST

At present, however, news of the war is crowding other news off the front pages of nearly all daily papers. For instance, the 'Plain Dealer', a morning paper published in Cleveland, Ohio, near the center of the great mid-western manufacturing area, in a recent edition devoted its entire front page to war news and photographs with the exception of one article on the Presidential candidacy of the state's Governor, John W. Bricker. Local and state news, which this paper ordinarily publishes in full, was condensed and placed on inside pages.

Weekly newspapers, on the other hand, publish little news of the war or national events. They carry mostly local news and advertising of interest principally to those who live in or near the community, and leave daily coverage of developments on the war fronts and national affairs to the daily press.

IMPORTANCE OF ADVERTISING

All daily newspapers in the United States, with the notable exception of "PM", a New York daily, carry advertising which provides the greater part of their revenue. With most papers selling at five cents (about two annas six pies) or less, the income from sales of even 500,000 a day would be small in comparison with the amount of money necessary to edit, print and distribute that many copies. Income from the sale of advertising space, usually priced at a few cents per column line, therefore decides the financial success or failure of the average American daily.

The American press—nurtured in the national tradition of free speech—has grown up without the help of government subsidies and without gov-

(Continued On Page 7)

Attitudes And Latitudes

By "BIRBAL"

America's ace columnist, Drew Pearson, has capped his successive scoops with the publication of a secret 'aide memoire' from Lord Halifax to the State Department alleging "sharp divergencies of opinion" between the two Governments. Ever since he revealed Mr. Phillip's letter to President Roosevelt about India and Sir Olaf Caroe's 'persona non grata' cable to Whitehall, Pearson has been the terror of Foreign Offices on both sides of the Atlantic.

Hands are now being thrown up in terror at Pearson's effrontery in publishing secret State papers. The real culprits are those, however, who conspire to keep from the knowledge of the peoples of the world facts vital to their peaceful existence. As is pointed out by the British weekly, the 'Tribune', the present Anglo-American rift itself "the fruit of secret diplomacy at Teheran", where a pact to carve out the world into spheres of influence was made between Britain, Russia and the U.S.A. "We can now see," writes the 'Tribune', 'that the truth was concealed from us, not because it might be of advantage to the enemy, but because it was too disreputable to stand the light."

Birbal's vote of thanks goes to fellow-columnist Pearson for tearing the veil off the Big Three's power politics.

Camp Followers

While the Kenya Legislative Council passed, despite Indian and coloured opposition a resolution asking for the convening of a "Pan-African Conference" at which the White rulers of different colonies might coordinate measures for the perpetuation of their own domination in the Dark Continent, over two hundred representatives of coloured peoples—Indians, African and those of mixed descent—attended last week a conference in Cape Town sponsored by the Non-European Unity Movement.

It is now revealed that efforts to secure the affiliation of the South African Indian Congress failed. One of the objections raised by the Congress was to the demand for "the right of every man and woman over the age of 21 to elect and be elected to Parliament, the Provincial Council, and Divisional and Municipal Councils." Surely a most modest and reasonable demand. The point made by Mr. A. I. Kajee of the Natal Indian Congress that this was Utopian and that "Indians, unlike the Africans and Coloureds, were merely asking for the restoration of a right taken away from them, and not for something they never had and were hardly likely to get," is lacking in both logic and principle. Such a narrowly selfish attitude will lay Indian settlers in Africa open to the charge that they are merely seeking to extort from the Whites a share in the profits of exploitation of the indigenuous population.

Nor is this danger confined to Africa. In the case of Burma too, there are Indians today grovelling for a snare in the spoils when Burma is reconquered by British arms.

Wooing The Muslims

It is amazing to hear Mufti Abdurrehman Ibne Zainulla Rassuli, styled as leader of the Russian Muslims, declare that Muslims in Russia now enjoy religious freedom and to be told that a group of Muslims from Ufa who were on their way to Mecca for pilgrimage were given every assistance by the Soviet authorities. The publication in Russian of Babar's memoirs and the claim that Babar was the first Uzbek who thought of an Uzbek State is another instance of efforts to woo the Muslims made by those who so far suppressed all religion with a firm hand—Islam not excluded. Ahe these moves disinterested?

Lesson For Leaguers

Although there has been a ministerial change in Egypt, the good work started by Nahas Pasha, the Wafdist leader, in connection with the Pan-Arab Congress is to continue. Ahmed Pasha Maher, Nahas successor, is reported to have been taking equally keen interest in the work and talks have been resumed in Cairo for holding meetings of various sub-committees appointed by the Alexandria Conference last year King Farug of Egypt and King Ibn Saud of Hejaz are to meet. The meeting, which will probably take place at Yanbua, a Red Sea Port, will be the first of its kind. The Palestine question will naturally figure prominently at these talks and it is significant that Auni Abdel Hadi Bey, the exiled Palestinian leader, is participating in the talks at Cairo. Hejaz, so far a comparatively backward country and attracting little attention from the Western Power, is now more in the news thanks to the oil concessions granted by Ibn Saud to the Americans. This might ultimately deal a blow to British influence in the heart of Islam, and it will be quite interesting to watch how Britain, claiming to have the largest number of Muslim subjects, will react to this new development.

But whatever the feelings of Britain and other imperialist Powers, a general awakening among the Arabs resulting in their efforts at unity and their determination to assert themselves as masters in their own countries cannot be doubted any more. This awakening of the Arabs is so intense that it forces itself on the attention of any one passing through their lands. Thus Pir Ilahi Bux, a Sind Muslim League Minister, who would ordinarily be expected to shout "Pakistan First," was so much impressed during his recent visit to the Middle East, that on his return he drew pointed attention to the unity between Muslims and non-Muslim Arabs and went to the extent of advising his co-religionists in India to adopt a similar attitude towards their national problems. How one wishes more Muslim Leaguers visited Arab lands!

Civil Liberties Menon

Dr. K. B. Menon, Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Union, has been sentenced, in the face of an acquittal by the assessors, to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. It was the great American thinker Henry David Thoreau who wrote, 'Under a government which imprisons any unjustly, the true place for a just man is also a prison.' Dr. Menon may console himself with the thought that when Civil Liberties are in the state they are in India at present the Secretary of the Civil Liberties Union could hardly be free with propriety.

"One-One-One"

The Chinese Communist chief, Mao Tse-Tung, has made a most generous New Year Offer to the Chinese Government for a coalition cabinet on what he describes as the "one-one-one" principle—that is, one-third Communist, one-third Kuomintang and one-third 'other parties'". It is as if the Indian Communists were to ask for a National Government, one-fourth Communist, one-fourth Congress, one-fourth League, and one-fourth 'other parties', namely, the Friends of the Soviet Union, the Progressive Writers' Association and the Peoples' Theatre.

(COPYRIGHT)

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

HOT SPRINGS (Virginia), January 11.

"If Indians are basing their plans for the industrialisation of their country on their ability to get within an early period the repayment of their balances in London and the rest of the Empire, they will be disappointed", declared a United Kingdom official at to-day's discussion of the economic problems of the Far East by the Pacific Relations Conference.

—Reuter

* * *

The "Cavalcade" of London says Lord Wavell is seeking an opportunity like the rumoured possibility of the visit of a Parliamentary delegation to release the Congress Working Committee.

There ARE journals which cannot resist the temptations of wild-scoop chase.

* * *

Sensational reports are going the round of the local Muslim League Press that the Qaid-e-Azam has, so to speak, already declared the results of the Provincial League elections to be held in the near future.

But we advise the public to reserve reactions over those Rabelesque reports until the sphinx has spoken or the "elections" have been held.

* * *

For several days the temperature in Lahore has touched and even gone below the freezing point. "This", says the A.P.I. "is unprecedented for several decades."

But then, the recent peculiarities of the Punjab—distinguished as it is for peculiarities—have also been unprecedented for several decades.

* * *

The cold wave which has suddenly swept the whole of India as if it were one uniform small town has given rise to a chattering rumour which is without foundation.

At least there is no foundation yet to the rumour that at the forthcoming meeting of the Council of the India Muslim League a resolution will be passed solemnly warning Providence and nature not to treat India as one, otherwise Pakistan would revolt.

* * *

"Mary Of Arnhem" Causes Friction Among Allies.

—Headline.

Cherchez la femme, eh?
But what fools!

* * *

It is announced from Athens that a "cease fire" agreement has at last been signed between General Scobie and the ELAS.

This amounts to a shattering, unexpected and aggressive blow in the rear of General Plastiras who had not even completed his war preparations.

* * *

King Peter of Yugo-Slavia has come forward with a critical analysis of the Subasic-Tito agreement because his Majesty must be loyal to "the democratic traditions of his forefathers."

We wish his advisers had not got the young King to recall "the democratic traditions of his forefathers" unless they wanted to be funny at his expense.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Cupid doesn't always win a prize when he hits the bull's-eye.

* * *

Hatred often is the result of knowing but one side of a person.

* * *

An optimist is a man who declines to judge the future by the past.

* * *

It would be great if everyone who congratulated you upon your success meant it.

* * *

When a man discovers that he has made a mistake, he begins to look around for someone to blame it on.

* * *

A woman hates to acquire her first gray hair almost as badly as a man dislikes to part with his last one.

Popular Executive Must Be In Saddle

No Conciliation Possible Unless Self-Govt. Becomes Settled Fact, Says Rajaji

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

The text is published today of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's letter to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in reply to the circular letter of the Conciliation Committee. Mr. Rajagopalachari wrote:

"I have your circular letter of December 5 about the Conciliation Committee. I need hardly say how warmly I wish you every success.

"As regards my views of which you have asked for a memorandum, they are contained in the 'C. R. Formula' which formed the subject matter of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks. I am unable to improve the terms of that formula.

I may clarify a point which has been deliberately misrepresented by certain advocates of the Muslim League. It is only for fixing the Pakistan area of the Punjab and Bengal that I have in my formula asked for examination of population statistics district by district. Once the area is thus delimited, my formula leaves the verdict on the issue of separation to the people inhabiting the delimited area as a whole. It is not the intention of the formula to take the plebiscite district by district. Plebiscite by districts would involve the possibility of the contiguity of the area being lost, if one district votes on way and another district in a different way. This is therefore avoided. The clause as to the right of districts on the border is a safeguard to ensure the prevailing of popular opinion where the contiguity would not thereby be disturbed.

"My positon after the failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks is set out in the introduction to the Gandhi-Jinnah talks published by the 'Hindustan Times'. I need add nothing to what I have stated therein about the communal issue. I wish, however, to add one another point for the consideration of the Committee. It is not psychologically possible to create an atmosphere of reasonableness, unless Self-Government on democratic lines in some shape or other is a settled fact, and such form of Government is functioning and threatens to continue until replaced by an agreed constitution. I therefore appreciate the stand taken by the Non-Party Conference.

The Federal part of the Government of India Act of 1935 should with suitable modifications be introduced at once with or without fresh provincial elections, according to the convenience to the British Government. I would prefer fresh basic Provincial elections, so that if the Federal Part of the Government of India Act of 1935 cannot be brought into force at once during interim period. An 'ad hoc' Control Executive may be constituted out of the Provincial Governments of the eleven Provinces which should all be restored in replacement of the section 93 regimes. This 'ad hoc' Central Executive should replace the present Viceroy's Council. This can be done with very little parliamentary legislation and may be statutorily vested with a fixed term tenure.

If either of these things is done and a Central Executive is constituted on a popular basis, there will be a sanction of conciliation.

"An agreed constitution on the basis of the declaration of His Majesty's Government of April 11, 1942, will re-place the interim arrangement. Parties will feel that unless they come to an agreement the interim arrangement will continue.—A. P.

Good Rabi Crop This Year

Booth On Success Of Graded Levy Scheme In Bombay

Reports from the districts of the Province of Bombay show that the Rabi crop this year was good, announced Mr. J. Booth, Director of Civil Supplies (Districts), at a Press conference at the Secretariat, Bombay, on Friday.

Asked about the basis on which different tables for the graded levy had been prepared in regard to different food crops in each taluka, Mr. Booth replied that the figures were collected and arrived at after consultation with the District Collectors. The levy was based on 80 per cent. of the average normal yield in specified areas and there was generally an attempt to err on the lower level of the yields.

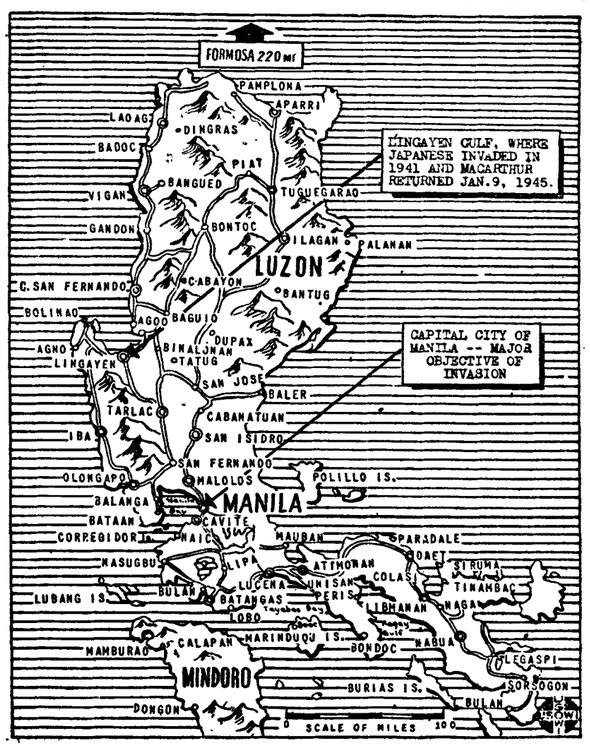
Asked whether the intended levy would be distributed over the Kharif and Rabi crops, in proportion to the areas of the particular crops grown, and whether orders to that effect had been issued, Mr. Booth said that orders had already been issued regarding by what instalment the Kharif and Rabi crops were to be met by the levy. The question of publicity might have been overlooked in certain villages regarding these orders. But he assured that full details would be given to the people concerned.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Booth said that in one or two cases estimates of levy in proportion to the actual production were high. In certain talukas in Ahmedabad, and East Khandesh Districts, expected yields were put up a little higher.

The six months' experiment of graded levy scheme for the purchase of foodgrains in the Sholapur, Bijapur and Ahmednagar districts, where Rabi crops predominate, have encouraged Government to enforce a revised scheme in all the dry crop areas of the Province. In these districts, it was roughly estimated, that the collections made were two-thirds of the total demand, which was about 25 per cent. of the actual production. That meant that there was a 20 per cent. collection on an average.

Government was also willing to purchase paddy in exchange of bajri from places such as Maval Taluka (Poona District) where rice crops predominate.

Regarding complaints in Ratnagiri District, Mr. Booth pointed out that Ratnagiri was a deficit district and among the consumer classes there was a strong feeling that distribution should be equal.



The above map illustrates the strategy behind MacArthur's return to Luzon, main island of the Philippines. Lingayen Gulf, where American troops went ashore, is at the head of a broad valley leading southward toward the Island's capital city. The terrain is considered ideal for mechanized warfare, and, furthermore, this is the very same route whereby the Japanese, with superior forces, invaded the Island three years ago.—U.S.O.W.I.

The Press In America

(Continued from Page 6)

ernment dictation or other controls except those of decency, accuracy and good taste. A newspaper which deliberately misleads its readers or which fails to present a complete, accurate and factual report of new information daily would soon fall into disrepute.

American newspaper readers are free to choose any paper they want, whether the conservative New York "Times" or a sensational tabloid. They are free to check the reports in one paper against those in another, and to draw whatever conclusions they desire as to the truthfulness of the printed words.

This freedom of choice—for the newspapers in their editorial policy or method of presenting the news and for readers in their selection of a newspaper to read—has made the American newspaper industry a corner-stone in the American tradition of freedom.

THE WAR ROLE OF NEWSPAPERS

The U. S. newspapers have done a thorough job in keeping the public informed of developments on the war fronts and at the same time have made substantial contributions to war activities on the home front.

They have done this largely through straight-forword reporting of the news and, only slightly less important through focusing public attention on many war measures. They have donated millions of dollars' worth of space to campaigns for the sale of war bonds. They took the lead in urging economy in the use of rubber tires and petroleum products necessary to run an automobile. They have donated their services generously in recruiting campaigns for the armed forces, in the establishment of rationing controls, and the saving of fats and oils, in publicizing the American Red Cross blood bank and other emergency measures

Their outstanding achievement has, however, been the singleminded devotion of every effort to a speedy victory for the United Nations. They have accepted without serious complaint the shortages of manpower and materials and have scrupulously observed self-imposed censorship based on a simple code of publishing no information which might be of value to the enemy. Even in wartime, the editorial columns and commentators are free in their criticism of public figures and affairs, but where straight news is concerned, every editor is his own censor.

In the gathering and presentation of news and photographs from the war fronts, the American papers have sacrificed a part of their characteristic individual enterprise to bring to their readers all the news that is gathered by all the representatives of the papers and press services in the battle zone. Obviously, a reporter from a single paper would be able to cover only a small part of the important landings in France; a single photographer would be able to obtain pictures of only one or two events.

Newspapers and press services, to overcome this handicap, formed a pool into which all news articles, reports and photographs are placed by the writers and photographers assigned to the area. Newspapers and press services in the United States draw from this pool, with the result that each has access to all news and photographs gathered on the entire front. These are, of course, subject to military censorship at the source.

SMALL PAPERS BENEFIT

Thus the smallest daily newspaper in the land, with war news and photographs available to it only through the wires of one press association, may have the same news and pictures as the greatest American daily.

The American press has more than 350 accredited correspondents serving in foreign lands. They have seen action on every battlefront, from the Arctic to the Tropics, and have followed the armies of other nations as well as their own.

Only a small percentage of the news material has to be censored. Foreign news is censored before it reaches the United States. National news dealing with military affairs is usually censored before it is distributed. But as a rule, American newspapers function with unlimited freedom within a voluntary censorship code based on military exigency and common sense.

The operation of this voluntary censorship code, which has prevented publication of any vital information of interest to the enemy, and the pooling of war news and photographs for the benefit of newspaper readers at home are outstanding examples of the effective activity of the American press in furthering the programme for an early defeat of the enemy powers.

In reflecting the day-by-day international picture, in bringing news of the war to every family in America and in reporting fully the war effort on the home front, the free, independent American press is a powerful force in the fight for victory.

JOURNALISM BECOMING SPECIALIZED

American newspaper staffs range in size from the country editor who writes his own stories and editorials, handles subscriptions and advertising, and may even help set type, to hundreds of persons who work on a large metropolitan daily, where the work is so specialized that one employee's principal task may be to write critiques of the ballet. Generally speaking, though, the reporters are fairly versatile. Most journalists "work up" from being copy boys or "cub reporters," who cover small assignments, to reach full-fledged reportorial or editorial status. In recent years the old-time newspaperman with little formal education has tended to be replaced by the college-trained man who often, however, follows the same pattern of advancement from copyboy to reporter. The typewriter is such a commonplace item in American life that the journalist of any rank who could not type his own stories or editorials would be an object of curiosity.

On a larger paper the number of journalists and editors is less than the number of persons employed in the business office or in the physical preparation of the paper.

NEWSPAPERS BEING UNIONIZED

During the 1930 a considerable number of American newspapermen, especially in larger cities, were unionized. The American Newspaper Guild was formed as an independent union of working journalists and later affiliated itself with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Employing conventional union methods such as negotiating a contract with the employers and sometimes actually going on strike when its demands were not met, the Guild succeeded in raising wages, reducing working hours and obtaining other special benefits for its members such as severance pay, an amount of money based upon length of service, which the employer is obligated to pay when dismissing an employee for economy or similar reasons. Guild membership is voluntary, although in places the Guild has sought contracts obligating new employees to join within a stipulated time. In a typical newspaper office organized according to Guild principles, the standard work week before the war was 40 hours, generally divided into five days of eight hours each. If an assignment required an employee's working overtime on a particular day, he was entitled to an equal number of hours off during the same week or extra pay—at the rate of 50 per cent above his basic pay—at the end of the week. A man of longer experience or special abilities often did earn more than the basic minimum wage

In return for such financial benefits, the Guild has endeavoured to raise the standards of journalism. Meetings of members are held regularly, the Guild publishes its own national newspaper for members, and annually awards prizes to those who are judged outstanding. In the beginning, as is usual with labour movements, the Guild encountered a certain amount of hostility from editors, publishers and also from many newspapermen themselves, many of whom regarded a union as an infringement upon their individualism. The Guild by no means yet has a majority of working journalists, as newspapers are too scattered to be organized "en mass" like a large factory; but the hostility has considerably abated, in large part because the Guild itself became more mature and effectively disassociated itself from the charge that it was dominated by "radicals."

JOURNALISM A RECOGNIZED PROFESSION

Equally significant in advancing the status of the American journalist has been the attention devoted to journalism as a profession. Many colleges and universities give courses in journalism, leading to a bachelor's degree. Columbia University has a post-graduate course leading to a master's degree. The famous Pulitzer Prize awards in arts and letters, administered by Columbia University, include awards to outstanding reporters and editors, and are comparable within the United States to the honor attached to winning one of the international Nobel prizes. Other clubs and associations of editors also give awards. Harvard University annually selects about a dozen American journalists from all over the country for a year of study in any field they select, their previous salary being paid from a two-million dollar endowment provided by the widow of a Midwestern publisher. The Nieman Fellowships allow working journalist the time for filling in gaps of their previous training, writing books, meeting notable scholars and public personages who are invited to address them, and generally provide a welcome nine-month break in the struggle to earn a daily living.

One other way whereby journalism is constantly improved is through the annual Ayer Awards to newspapers judged outstanding in typography and make-up. As much attention and art is devoted to the appearance of newspapers as to their content, in the same way that publishers of books endeavour to make their products fit high artistic standards.

Although Hollywood continues to depict the newspaperman as a stock character who spends most of his time in bars, associating with low characters and being rude to all and sundry persons, the real newspaperman (who eschews the designation "journalist" as being "highfalutin") is a sober industrious character. Journalism continues to be the road to success in other fields, such as politics, publishing or literature, and the late William Allen White, who wrote and edited his own tiny small town paper and ventured to criticize presidents and kings, remains a sentimental hero for those who leave the field and the larger number who remain.—USOWI.

Hungary Must Give Up Seized Territory, Warns "Pravda"

MOSCOW, Jan. 12: Outlining the "minimum conditions" under which Hungary will be able "to work her passage home", "The Pravda" said today that no one could free her from the obligation to right the harm she has done. "The Pravda" added, "Hungary must bear material responsibility for the destruction and losses. She must return what she has plundered and must give up the territories of Czechoslovakia and Rumania which she has seized.

NAZI RESISTANCE IN PEST BREAKING.

The German resistance in Pest is breaking. More and more broad central avenues of the eastern section of the city are opening up before the Red Army. The only question now is what forces the Germans have been able to reassemble across the Danube in Buda, where they have been concentrating under the cover of darkness in readiness for the last "do or die" attempt to smash a way out towards the rescue army.

"Insaf" Editor Felicitated

25 Years Of Service To Muslims

Warm tributes were paid to the valuable services of Munshi Fatehkhan, the well-known Bombay Gujerati journalist and Editor of the Muslim weekly "Insaf" on the occasion of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the paper. The function was held in a tastefully decorated shamiana outside the premises of the Islam Printing Press at Islampura, Bombay, on Friday evening. Mr. Nazir Ahmed Faruqui, the Collector of Bombay, presided. Mr. Adenwala paid a tribute to "Insaf".

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, speaking at the outset congratulated Mr. Fatehkhan on behalf of the Bombay journalists and wished him a long life. He said that in the India of the immediate future the Indian language newspapers had a great role to play.

Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri speaking next said that it was not an easy task to conduct a journal for 25 years. A journalist shouldered heavy responsibilities and very often had to encounter great risks in the discharge of his duties. The exemplary career of Munshi Fatehkhan spoke for itself and needed no commendation.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, spoke about the power of the Press and elucidated that even in these days of controls and diverse handicaps Indian journalists were rendering useful service by presenting public opinion in correct perspective. Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt would be nowhere without the backing of the press.

Khan Bahadur Mohamed Alla Bux, eulogised the "Insaf's" services and remarked that the paper always championed the cause of the Muslims and identified itself with the interest of the community.

Mr. M. M. Killedar, expressed similar sentiments and congratulated Mr. Fatehkhan.

AMELIORATION OF MUSLIMS.

Mr. J. A. Colaco, ex-Mayor of Bombay, associating himself with the profuse congratulations offered to the Editor said that as a constant reader of the "Insaf" he could say that the paper had contributed a good deal to the social amelioration of the Muslim community. He wished that Mr. Fatehkhan may live to celebrate the golden jubilee of the paper.

Mr. Zahid Shaukatali, Editor of the "Khilafat" observed that if Muslims who daily spent such a lot on smoke and tea were to only spend a single anna on a newspaper they would benefit a lot.

Mr. Farooqui advised journalists to maintain their integrity and said that they should keep to a smooth objective course.

Journalism, he continued, was a highly responsible profession and any Tom, Dick or Harry without the necessary qualifications for it, who felt who had an itch journalism should not be allowed to gate-crash into the profession. The avenues of the profession should be left open only to the fittest persons.

Mr. Munshi Fatehkhan in a feeling reply said that the "Insaf" had so far not received the support that the Muslims should have given it, nevertheless he would not fail to serve the community to the best of his abilities. He felt honoured as many of Bombay's leading journalists and distinguished citizens had graced the occasion and thanked the audience.

FOUR KILLED IN EXPLOSION

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 11: Four members of the family of a black-Smith are reported to have been killed following an explosion when the blacksmith picked a bottle-shaped bomb and placed it on furnace with a view to obtain precious metal by melting it.—A. P.

WHY REDUCTION IN SUGAR QUOTA?

Circumstances Beyond Control Of Bombay Govt.

The Bombay Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay and Suburban Hotel Federation at a Press conference held recently in connection with the reduction of the sugar quota of catering establishments which has been imposed from January 7, 1945.

This reduction was rendered necessary by the reduction in the provincial quota of sugar owing to decrease in the country's sugar production during the current season. The question as to how the reduction should be distributed over the various types of consumers and over the different areas of the Province was discussed on more than one occasion with the Standing Committee of the Food Advisory Council. After a very careful consideration of the relevant facts, the Committee recommended that no reduction should be made in the sugar ration of domestic consumers.

The alternatives then were to distinguish between the various types of establishments and totally discontinue supplies of sugar to certain types and reduce the supplies of sugar to others or to make a percentage cut in the supplies to all establishments so as to make up the deficit in the provincial sugar allotment. The latter course appeared to be the more equitable of the two and was, therefore, adopted. This has meant a cut of 33 1/3 per cent. in the supplies of sugar to all establishments, e.g. bakers, restaurants, catering establishments, aerated water manufacturers and sweetmeat-makers. The reduction was made necessary by circumstances beyond the control of the Provincial Government.

U. S. FIELD COMMANDERS RELIEVED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

The United States Secretary of War, Mr. Henry Stimson, said that a number of field commanders have been relieved, because they failed to measure up to their particular assignments. He, however, declined to make public the names of the officers.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has recommended confirmation of President Roosevelt's nomination of Mr. Adolf Berle to be U. S. Ambassador in Brazil.—Reuter.

High Court

PLAINTIFF TO CONTINUE AS RECEIVER

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coyajee).

Esmail Hajee Habib ..... Plaintiff.

Versus.

Usman Shakoor Kodvavwalla alias Ardeshir Jamsedji Merchant ..... Defendant.

This was a notice of motion taken out by the plaintiff for the appointment of a Receiver of all the properties in the suit standing in the name of the defendant and for an injunction restraining the defendant from dealing with or disposing of those properties. By an Order dated October 13, 1944, this Court had appointed the plaintiff himself to be Interim Receiver on a security of rupees one lakh pending the disposal of the Notice of Motion. On behalf of the plaintiff it was now contended, that he should be continued as Receiver till the disposal of the suit. The defendant opposed this application.

The plaintiff carried on business in Bombay. He alleged that he had employed the defendant as a servant and on 10th November 1941 gave him a general power of attorney for the purpose of his business. When the plaintiff returned to Bombay from his native place he alleged that he learned that the defendant had absconded after misappropriating not less than Rs. 4 1/2 lakhs. The plaintiff further alleged that the defendant was ultimately traced at Bangalore where he was living as a wealthy Parsi banker financier and landlord under the assumed name of Ardeshir Jamsedji Merchant with large investments in shares, mortgages and immovable properties.

The defendant denied these allegations, stated that he was a partner and not a servant in the plaintiff's business, that all the properties in Bangalore were his own and that he had used the name of Ardeshir Jamsedji Merchant bona fide for his own business dealings without meaning any harm to anybody.

ORDER ON MOTION.

His Lordship appointed the Court Receiver to be Receiver of the properties in suit and granted the Injunction sought by the plaintiff against the defendant but made costs of both sides costs in the cause. His Lordship ordered the prothonotary to refund the security rupees one lakh given by the plaintiff as Interim Receiver on the plaintiff duly accounting for the properties to come to his hands as Receiver.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga and M. J. Mistree instructed by Messrs. Chitre and Co., appeared for the plaintiff in support of the Motion.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewala and Mr. P. A. Mahale instructed by Messrs. Jogiekar and Co., appeared for the defendant to oppose it.

MRS. NAIDU APPEALS NOT FOR COMPASSION BUT TO CONSCIENCE

Plea For Contributions To Fund For Relief Of Families Of Politicals

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who had a crowded programme during her stay in Calcutta left to-day for Madras where she will stay for about a week.

Appealing to the people of Bengal for contributing liberally towards the Congress Relief Fund created for the families of the political prisoners Mrs. Naidu in the course of a statement prior to her departure said:—

"Deeply pre-occupied as they are with benevolent schemes for the relief and rehabilitation of innumerable victims of Bengal famine there is some danger that the people of Bengal might forget the urgent claims of another class of victims whose tragic condition cries out for immediate redress.

"On the eve of my departure I would appeal not to the compassion but to the conscience of every man and woman of this province on behalf of the political prisoners without trial and without a time limit set to the period of their wrongful detention. Year after year immured behind grim walls they wait and watch in vain for dawn that does not break for them.

"Brave men though they be and able to bear unflinchingly the burden of personal sacrifice and suffering, their hearts are heavy with anxiety and sorrow for their families and dependants who even with a meagre and indeed merely nominal pittance doled out to them by Government have already passed beyond the margin that divides poverty from real destitution."

Mrs. Naidu announced that Shreemati Labanya Probha Dutta had consented to be President and Mr. Kiron Shankar Roy Treasurer of the Congress Relief Fund.—United Press.

'Independence Day' Plans In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12: At a meeting of the Congress Organising Committee and Wards Representatives held to-day to consider the Independence Day celebrations it was resolved to take out "Prabhat Pheris" hoist Tricolour Flags in the central places, hawk flag badges in the City and rural areas and hold public meetings in the evening to explain the significance of national freedom and constructive programme as chalked out by Gandhiji."

NO DEFIANCE OF LAW

It was further resolved that in the observance of the programme no defiance of law was contemplated and the Congressmen should scrupulously avoid clash with officials.—United Press.

DR. ATAL RELEASED

LUCKNOW, Jan. 12: Dr. M. Atal who had been detained under the D. I. R. since August 1942 was released to-day from the Lucknow Central Jail.

Dr. Atal was the leader of the Medical Mission sent to China by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.—A. P.

PUBLIC PROCESSIONS BANNED IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, Jan. 12: Public processions, except funeral or marriage processions or those licensed by the authorities, have been prohibited in 92 cities and towns of the Punjab by an order of the Governor under the Defence of India Rules.

A similar order was issued about this time last year too and the present one is a revival of the old one.—A. P.

Pt. Upadhyaya Released

INDORE, January 12.

According to a telegraphic message received here from Ajmer, Pandit Haribhau Upadhyaya, ex-President of the Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Congress Committee and Hindi translator of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's 'Autobiography' and Dr. Pattabhi's 'History of the Indian National Congress' has been unconditionally released from the Ajmer Central Jail where he was detained since August 1942 as a security prisoner.

It is learnt that there are now only five detenus in the Ajmer Province.—United Press.

BAN WITHDRAWN

MIRAJ, Jan. 12: The Miraj Durbar has withdrawn the ban on the holding of Public meetings.—United Press.

KISAN WORKER ARRESTED

CUDDAPPAH, Jan. 12: Mr. P. Venkata Reddi, member of the Working Committee of the Cuddapah District Ryots' Association and Mr. S. Aswarth Reddi have been arrested here on a charge of attacking Government in their speeches and accusing them of defrauding the poor.—

Sholapur M. L. A. Released

POONA, January 12: Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav, M.L.A., a Congress worker from the Sholapur district, has been released unconditionally from the Yerawda Central Prison.

A. I. C. C. INSPECTOR RELEASED

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 12: Mr. R. K. L. Nagarkar, Inspector of the All-India Congress, yesterday afternoon from the released unconditionally from the Naini Central Prison after 22 months of imprisonment.—A. P.

State Ruler's Brother Sentenced For Profiteering

CUTTACK, Jan. 12: A report from Dhenkanal states that Mr. S. P. Singh Deo, brother of the ruler of Dhenkanal and ex-Minister has been sentenced under the Defence of India Rules to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15,000 on charges of profiteering and hoarding by a special magistrate of the State.

Plea For Mercy For Ashti-Chimur Condemned

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12: At a meeting of Delhi students held today under the joint auspices of the Delhi Students' Federation and the reorganised Muslim Students' Federation a resolution was passed appealing to the Viceroy and the Governor of C. P. to commute the death sentences passed on the fifteen persons connected with the Ashti and Chimur cases.

The Delhi Mahila Sangh at its meeting yesterday resolved to appeal to the Governor of the Central Provinces and the Viceroy to grant clemency to the 15 Ashti and Chimur accused waiting to be hanged and not to widen the gulf between Britain and India. This clemency, the Sangh opined, would pave the way to promote better Indo-British relations.—United Press.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 12: A resolution appealing to the Viceroy and the Governor of the Central Provinces to show mercy on the 15 accused sentenced to death in the Ashti and Chimur cases was passed by the Executive Committee of the Gujarat Provincial Hindu Sabha.—A. P.

ARRIVALS AT WARDHA

WARDHA, Jan. 12: Prof. N. G. Ranga, M. L. A., (Central), and Prof. J. C. Kumarappa arrived here yesterday. Prof. Kumarappa seems to be very weak and will be under treatment of Dr. Sushila Nayar. Yesterday he met Gandhiji who could not talk to him owing to his observing silence.—United Press.

RAMABAI ABHYANKAR DEAD

NAGPUR, Jan. 12: Death occurred at the age of 52 due to heart failure of Shrimati Ramabai Abhyankar, wife of the late Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, at her residence at Nagpur last evening. She leaves behind one son and two daughters.—U. P.

Annual Gathering Of Modern Night High School

The 10th Annual Social Gathering of the Modern Night High School will be celebrated at Wagle Hall, Chikitsak Samooha High School, Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay at 4 p.m. on Sunday (14th Instant). Mr. Nagindas T. Master Mayor of Bombay will preside and distribute the prizes. There will be a programme of music, dances and variety entertainments.

INDIA AMONG BR. DEPENDENCIES!

Sharp Exchange Between Delegates At Hotsprings' Conference

HOT SPRINGS (Virginia), Jan. 12.

Discussion at the Inter-Pacific Conference on Thursday night on the actual question of British dependencies in the Far East witnessed a sharp exchange between British and Indian delegates.

The British delegate mentioned India as a dependency "with a large degree of autonomy."

The India delegate immediately pounced on this and demanded consideration at once of the question of complete Indian Independence. The British delegate declared this would be done "as soon as possible."—Reuter.

PLANNING IN BARODA

Development Of Okha Without Affecting Bombay Port

BARODA, Jan. 12.

"I cannot here empnasise too much the desirability that the policy of British India towards the Indian States in respect of industrial development in the States should be one of entire sympathy and co-operation without any sense of fear and envy whatsoever", said Sir Homi Mehta presiding today over the first meeting of the Board of Industrial Advisers recently constituted by the Maharaja of Baroda.

In a message to the Board, the Maharaja said: "The social and economic development of my people has actuated me to constitute this Board, and I have every confidence that with your help schemes of far-reaching economic importance will soon be introduced."

Sir Homi then referred to various important items which the post-war planners of Baroda should consider—development of Okha Port without adversely affecting the development of Bombay Port, road development, industrial development, agricultural development and development of small industries.

He advised the Board to plan for cheap electric power preferably on grid system, communication, broadcasting, telephone etc.

Sir Sultan Chinoy, member of the Board, associated himself with the views expressed by Sir Homi Mehta and laid special emphasis on the need of mechanisation of agriculture and balance between agriculture and industry for which Baroda was making good provision.

Besides Sir Homi and Sir Sultan Messrs. Tulsidas Kilachand and M. C. Ghia were present.—United Press.

DE GAULLE COMMUTES DEATH SENTENCE

PARIS, Jan. 12: Gen. de Gaulle has commuted death sentence passed on Henri Beraud, who was found guilty of intelligence with the Germans by the Paris Purge Court. Years before the war Beraud wrote the pamphlet "Should Britain be reduced to slavery"?—Reuter.

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WHEREIN LIES PURPOSEFULNESS OF "PARBAT PE APNA DERA"

"Meri Bahen" Catches At Central

By T. V. P.

I took much longer time to see Rajkamal Kalamandir's "Parbat Pe Apna Dera" than I ordinarily do when new films make their appearance. After seeing the picture in its 15th week at Novelty my feeling is that I ought to have seen it much earlier.

Once again, you realise that Shantaram is the one man in Indian Film Industry who is always struggling to do something special, something new, something that would establish his superiority as a film artist and craftsman. His impress is clear as a director on every little action or shot in the film. Ullhas and Vanamala appear quite different under his grooming.

Shantaram Touches

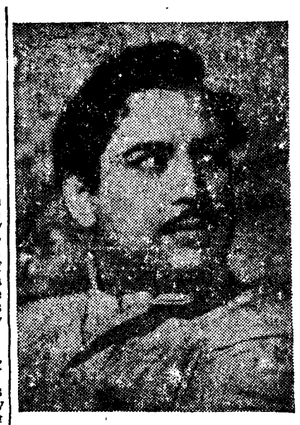
I shall mention two sequences in support of my statement. The enormous effect of the scene in which Ullhas as the recluse throws down the hill all presents made to him by the heroine and her grateful father is unforgettable. Again every spectator shares the bewilderment of Ullhas in the modernest bath-room of the heroine's house, when the Swami has come to town. These, as several others are conspicuously Shantaram touches.

A Gripping Story

All this would have gone waste if the story of 'Parbat pe Apna Dera had been less gripping. It is as much an excursion into philosophy as psychology. Human behaviour conditioned by circumstances is the grand theme of the story. To unsophisticated minds, it would appeal for its mysticism and miracles. To sophisticated ones, it is an exposition of human frailty and the commonsense ways of getting over human weaknesses.

What He Derives At

A human being is first an animal and then a being gifted with reason. Because man has this gift, he has changed the world enormously and would change it still further. This process of change is called civilisation. Even while civilising and still more civilising man does not shed his biological origin. Therefore in the scheme of any civilisation, there must be room to order out and satisfy his biological urges. This hard fact was very judiciously recognised in the old Hindu scheme of what is known as Ashramadharma. Every human being was supposed to go through four stages of studenthood, married life, preparation to retire himself. One prominent feature of the film is the dialogue by Shums Lukhnowi, who is a well-known figure in Urdu literature.



Ullhas in 'Parbat Pe Apna Dera' At Novelty

and complete renunciation, skipping any of these would be fatal for most. This wisdom is disseminated by Shantaram in an allegorical form and in a charming manner in "Parbat pe Apna Dera."

"Meri Bahen" At Central

"Meri Bahen" New Theatres' new film starring Saigal and featuring Akhtar Jehan, Suniltradevi and Chandravati is a great success at Central. Under Director Hem Chander, the team work of all actors is exemplary and music direction by Punkaj Mallick exquisite.

"Chand", At Krishna

The main plank of the prestige of "Chand", at Krishna, and of its author and director, D. D. Kashyap, is its quality as a musical comedy. It is not a melodrama with patches of music and seams of comedy, as often passes for "musical comedy." Here is a scenario woven with music and fun as its warp and weft; a pattern quite smart and picturesque. Even veterans like Sitara and Prem Adib appear with the same freshness as the new-comers Begum Para, Balakram and Sapru.

Ashok Kumar's All-Out Role

Firmistan has shown quite a new to Ashok Kumar in "Chal Chal re Navjavan." Arjun, the "Navjavan" is as generous of impulse and as clean and noble-hearted as any Mukerji hero played by Ashok Kumar. Never before, however, was he so free and easy in his movements; or so influenced by the comedic spirit of V. H. Desai, his invariable screen companion in all Mukerji films. His boxing debut and his dance steps will long linger in public memory.

'Bare Nawab Saheb' Coming Soon

Silver Films' latest "Bare Nawab Saheb", is booked for early release at a prominent first run theatre in the city, through Pearl Pictures Ltd Starring Chandramohan, Pahari Sanyal, Kumar, Pramila, Bibbo, Ghory and several others, "Bare Nawab Saheb", depicts in vivid sequences, the intimate life of a family of Nawabs of Lucknow as lived in a joint family. The picture is produced by Pramila, supervised by Kumar, and directed by Vedi, from a scenario by

Saigal and Akhtar Jehan in 'Meri Bahen' at Central

'Lal Haveli' At Capitol

One of the very few pictures that have run so successfully at the local Capitol, is K. B. Lall's "Lal Haveli", the Bombay Cinetone picture, which created a stir in the film trade circles after its tremendous success all over North India, Bengal and South India. The picture is now in the 5th week at Capitol. Surendra, the singing idol of film-goers, is the chief attraction of "Lal Haveli". The added attractions are many. Nurjehan heads the cast of Maya Bannerji, Vatsala Kumthekar, Yakub, Kanhyalal, Ullhas and others.

'Ismat' Presents Indian Womanhood

That true womanhood is the same, whatever shade it might assume, on account of the environment or individual training to girls, is the substance of the theme of Fazli Brothers' latest social "Ismat" booked for early release at a prominent theatre in Bombay, through Pearl Pictures Ltd. Directed by S. Fazli, this picture presents in the main roles Mehtab, and Nargis in two different types of roles, which summarise the characteristics of two different types of women. The purport of the film story is that both the types of women presented therein are the same at heart, but are apparently different in their outlook on life, on account of the different training given to them from childhood.

Other Popular Films

"Shakuntala" now in 71st week. "Ramrajya" older by a couple of weeks more, "Mabap" at Kamal nearing silver jubilee, "Dassi" at Minerva on the same way and "Draupadi" at Imperial in the 13th week are still quite popular. Some new films are held up because these won't leave their abodes and audiences would not let them to do so. "Lalkar" starring Romola at New West End, the new-comer 'Vish Kanya' at Opera House and "Jwar Bhata" at Majestic are also quite popular with fans.

Ashok Kumar in 'Navjavan' at Roxy

BASIC HINDUSTANI TO END HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY

Syed Mahmud On Mahatma's Plan Of Country-Wide Drive

BOMBAY, Friday.

Addressing a meeting of Rashtrabhasha 'pracharaks' at the premises of the Bombay Hindi Prachar Sabha to-night, Dr. Syed Mahmud said that a national language which could be understood by the masses of India would serve to forge national unity and bring the goal of freedom nearer.

"Let us not quarrel amongst ourselves whether the national language should be called Urdu or Hindi or Hindustani", pleaded the speaker. "Let us not talk in terms of Hindu culture or Muslim culture. Let us pool our resources and make India an ideal of unity for the rest of the world to admire".

BASIC HINDUSTANI

Referring to the basic Hindustani which was proposed to be popularised in the country, Dr. Syed Mahmud said that it was intended to be a "via media" between Persianised Urdu and Sanskritised Hindi. It was necessary not to be monopolistic while introducing this basic language but to incorporate words from outside which were strikingly beautiful. This medium, said Dr. Mahmud, would be ideal for the country. Twenty-seven crores of Indians understood the Hindustani language. Eighteen or twenty crores of Indians spoke the language. A medium of this type would be the best to inculcate nationalism. A country-wide movement for spreading its knowledge was essential. Gandhiji was keen on such a movement. Dr. Mahmud emphasised that if the nation took Gandhiji's lead in this matter, there would be an easy solution to the communal tangle because the language differences had contributed their share to the tangle.

SCRIPT ISSUE

Referring to the controversy on the question of script, Dr. Mahmud said it was foolish to spend valuable national energy over this. There would be an easy solution if 'pracharaks' adopted both the Urdu and the Hindi scripts. It would mean a little more of labour in studying both the trouble was worth taking.

'NO LANGUAGE OF YOUR OWN'!

In the eyes of the foreigner, India looked a strange country for want of a "lingua franca". Dr. Mahmud recalled an incident during his stay in Germany several years ago. He was scribbling a letter in English to be sent to a friend in India. A little daughter of his host was surprised to learn that his letters to India were being written in English. "So, you have no language of your own?" she questioned. Dr. Mahmud referred to Hindustani as India's national language. "I suppose it is only a dialect" she said. It was difficult for Dr. Mahmud to convince her that India did have a national language. The incident, he said, had left a deep impression on him.

STORY OF DUTCH GENERAL

Dr. Mahmud referred to another incident when a Dutch General visited the King of England and was greeted in English. "I want an interpreter your Majesty" said the Dutch General, talking fluent English. The King was surprised. "But you seem to know English well" was the British ruler's argument while hesitating to call an interpreter. But the Dutch General said: "I am proud of my language, I shall talk in no other language."

Dr. Mahmud wanted every Indian to take to India's national language and to be proud of it.

MOVE TO ELIMINATE BLACK YARN MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

The Yarn Market has remained firm and fairly steady throughout the whole past week and prices have remained more or less unchanged. The important event during the week has been the visit of the Provincial Textile controller to the office of the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd. on Saturday the 6th instant when the Skelton Scheme was discussed between the Controller and the members of the Exchange with a view to eliminate the black-market practices and to distribute in a fair and equitable manner all kinds of yarns which quota-holders might get from the Mills from time to time. The scheme was of course a tentative one as arranged the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd. have taken the matter seriously and earnestly with a view to finalize the scheme so that the yarn of quota-holders in the Bombay market may be equitably and fairly distributed to all the consumers including handloom weavers, power-loom factories, knitting factories, rope-makers and others who have been suffering for a long time in connection with the requirements of yarn. This is indeed a step in the right direction but it will require a great skill on the part of the Exchange authorities and the willing sacrifice of the Bombay quota-holders if they really want to make the scheme a success and to keep up the fair name of the Bombay Yarn Trade. It will be very interesting indeed to watch further developments in connection with this scheme and we hope that goodwill on the part of all concerned and with the co-operation of the local Government authorities the scheme will be a success in the next few days.

In the meantime reports from all over the country go to show that the scarcity of yarn continues everywhere and in some important consuming districts the position has become very acute with the result that several handlooms and powerlooms have closed down and in certain places are on the verge of closing down. It is also regrettable that some of the mills in several parts of the country have been now compelled to close down on account of shortage of coal and this might again curtail the production of yarn to some extent and might ultimately create the situation worse confounded. We hope the Government of India will take immediate steps to see that the necessary coal is supplied to the Textile mills all over the country and that situation will be relieved without any further delay.

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"Isolationist At Heart"

Americans Think U. S. Can Function In Vacuum, Says G. L. Mehta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

"The American Press is probably the freest Press in the world in many respects, and contains to-day fuller and more detailed information in regard to war developments in all the theatres than any other Press in the world," said Mr. G. L. Mehta, deputy leader of the Indian delegation to the International Business Conference recently held at Rye in New York State, in a broadcast talk here to-night.

"Comments in the press are equally free and vigorous," he added.

"There is no internal censorship in the country. In fact, the Press presents any restrictions imposed for reasons other than military necessity, and the Administration has to justify even reasons of military security."

Mr. Mehta said that the American daily papers, however, constituted a problem so far as the reader was concerned. They were almost like a book and the Sunday editions, which consisted more than six supplements in some cases, had special magazines along with them. There did not seem to be any scarcity of newsprint in the United States. Weekly and periodical magazines were, of course, published by the scores.

POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT.

Mr. Mehta said that one of the fundamental problems that was worrying the United States was the provision of 60 million jobs after the war, which was one of the many headaches of the Roosevelt Administration. How to maintain the industrial structure by converting war production into peace production and how to develop the markets for this purpose, were questions which were receiving the earnest consideration of the United States Government, industrialists, Chambers of Commerce and Economists. Since the United States to-day was economically powerful and well-equipped, their business leaders believed in the cult of unrestricted and free competition, domestic and international, the social and political repercussions of which, he said, were not adequately realised in the States.

"SOMEWHAT ISOLATIONIST."

After paying a tribute to the people in the United States as frank, informal and hospitable, Mr. Mehta said: "One cannot, however, help having a feeling that every American still remains somewhat isolationist at heart. He believes that the United States can probably function even in a vacuum, he has still not completely realised the essential interdependence of nations and peoples.

"The future of the world depends on many factors, but one of the important ones among them is, as stated by Mr. Henry Wallace, Vice-President, 'whether America assumes the functions now thrust upon her by world events.' With her natural strength, her technical power and her geographical position, she can contribute more effectively than probably any other country to the preservation of peace and of world-wide economic well-being."—A. P.

6 Arrested For Theft And House-Breaking

BOMBAY, Friday.

On a charge of house-breaking and theft, six persons were arrested by the Maharbowri Police for several dacoities committed in the city of Bombay.

Gluam Mohan, Abdul Rahiman, Abdul Karim and four others were arresterd yesterday in Panal Chawl, Falkland Road with cloths valued at Rs. 2,000, and produced to-day before Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Court. They were allowed bail.

TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN COTTON

Increased Requests From Indian Mills

"The services which the Laboratory is rendering to the various agricultural departments in India and to the cotton trade and textile industry in the country have been continued as in the past and the practical appreciation of these services is reflected in an appreciable increase in the number of several types of samples which have been sent to the Laboratory for tests," states the Annual Report of the Director, Technological Laboratory, Bombay, for the year ended May 31, published by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

TESTING HOUSE.

During the year under report the total number of cotton samples tested rose to 1,514 as against 1,129 in the previous year. "One noteworthy feature regarding these tests is the large increase in the number of samples received for spinning tests from cotton mills," says the report. "As many as 109 samples of cotton were tested for different mills who wanted to obtain authoritative reports of their Laboratory on the performance of their cottons. Many mills when in doubt regarding the performance of a cotton refer the matter to the Laboratory to express its opinion which is given after a careful and thorough test. In some cases when an appreciable difference is observed between the test obtained at the Laboratory and at the mill the working conditions of the mill are carefully examined to find out how this difference could be narrowed down so that the mill may obtain nearly the same performance as recorded at the Laboratory." In all, 379 reports were issued as against 234 in the previous year.

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P. B. 45 DELHI.

Decline In Steel Shares

GOLD AND SILVER QUOTATIONS HIGHER

Cotton Rules Quiet

BOMBAY, January 12.

In response to President's warning, trading on the Bombay Stock Exchange was restricted and further long liquidation resulted in a steady decline in quotations. There was a marked absence of buying. The market is correcting overbought state and the recent decline is helping healthy state of the market. However short sales are not desirable in view of steady increase in note circulation and satisfactory industrial outlook as a result of day's trading Tata Steel Dfds. declined Rs. 33/- Ordinary Rs. 9/- Bombay Dyeings Rs. 28/- and Kohinoors Rs. 11/-. Restricted sales of Gold induced to increased short covering in Gold while Silver was steady on professional support.

Cotton market ruled quiet on further long liquidation. The cotton acreage forecast have had no effect.

The local market was quiet to-day with further liquidation and quotations fluctuated within a narrow range It is reported that one member has not discharged his responsibilities.

The President of the Stock Exchange, addressed members to-day before the opening of the session and warned members against excessive trading in highly speculative counters. Recently there has been increased speculative activity in Steel shares but following President's warning trading was restricted. Moreover it being the last day of the week, there was absence of fresh business and traders were evening up open interest over the week-end. As pointed out before, the market is guided by inflationary implications and we do not look for any important decline beyond a natural reaction. The recent decline coupled with long liquidation is again improving the technical situation of the market.

Tata Steel Defds opened to-day at Rs. 2375 and after declining to Rs. 2367 steadied at Rs. 2370. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 443 and quietened at Rs. 441. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1982 and declined to Rs. 1975. Kohinoor Mill shares opened at Rs. 658 and steadied at Rs. 655. Associated Cement shares were steady at Rs. 255.

There was a steady flow of selling and Tata Steel Defds declined to Rs. 2365. Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 439. Bombay Dyeings weakened to Rs. 1962 and Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 653. Closing tone was very quiet.

The Board of Directors after a careful discussion of over two hours decided to call statements from members of every purchase and sale and the same will be compared with clearing house. Statements, Prolongation of carry-over business will not be allowed.

Closing quotations were as under:

TEXTILE SECTIONS

Ah'bad Advance 432/8 Apollo 4/5-1/2 Bharat Spg. 68/0 Bom Dyeing 1963/12 Cent India 427/0 Century 930/0 Colaba 240/0 Dawn 1250/0 Edward 825/0 Elphinstone 96/0 Finlay 334/8 Gokak 327/0 Hindustan 3800/0 Ind. Bleaching 194/0 Ind. United Ord 17/2 Ind. United Df. 3/6 Indore 830/0 Khatau 370/0 Kohinoor 652/0 Lakshmi 1382/8 Madhovji 19/6 Minerva 280/0 Model Nagpur 272/8 Madhusudan 470 Meyer 230/8 Morajee 751/4 Mysore 345/0 New Great 434/0 Phoenix 642/8 Podar 375/0 Sassoon Silk 92/0 Sassoon Spg 24/0 Shrinivas 400/0 Sholapur 7650/0 Simplex 284/0 Swadeshi 585/0 Swan 348/0 Tata Mills 70/0 Vishnu 490/0 Western India 3580/0

INSURANCE

Bom. Life 875/0 Empire Life 1052/8 Vulcan 18/5 Oriental 6575/0 New India 53/8 Indust Prudent 46/0 Ind. Mercantile 74/12 Jupiter 33/8.

HYDRO & ELECT. SECTION

Ah'bad Electri 222/8 Andhra Valley 1830/0 Ajmere 15/0 BOMBAY TRAM 153/0 Bom Suburban 215/0 Broach 12/12 Karachi 236/0 Poona 300/0 Surat Old 216/4 Surat New 90/0 Tata Power 1922/8 Tata Hydro 208/8

BANK SECTION

Baroda old 147/0 India 194/0 Central 86/8 Imperial F. P. 2142/8 Imperial P. P 516/4 Reserve Bank 135/8 Habib 80/0 U. Co. Bank 73/0 Union 10/1.

PREF. SHARES

7 p c And Valley 1672/8 6 p c Bom. Steamer 350/0 7 p c Bom. Tram 72/8 7 p c Bradbury 525/0 5 p c Cent. India 735/0 7 p c Elphinstone 127/8 6-1/2 p c Jupiter 18/14 6 p c Tata 1st 236/14 7-1/2 p c Tata 2nd 163/4 7-1/2 p c Tata Power 1773/12 7 p c Tata Hydro 168/12 7 p c Vishnu 797/0

DEBENTURES

4 p c And. Valley 108/0 4 p c Tata Power 107/0 4 p c Tata Chemi 170/0 6 p c Marsland Pr. 121/0 4-1/2 p c Bom. Steam 103/8

RAILWAY SECTION

Ahmedabad Prantij 763/12 Cent. Province 102/0 Dhond Baramati 119/0 Hosiarpur 114/0 Mandrabhom 106/8 Mymensingh Rld. 111/0 Mymensingh Gtd. 111/4 Sarasirjganj 112/0 Sialkot Nar. 121/0 Sialkot New 53/0

MISC SECTION

Alembic 355/0 Alcock 477/8 Asso. Cement 254/8 Burma Old 552/8 Burma New 198/2 Belapur 238/8 B B Petrol 4-3-1/2 Bom. Steamer 630/0 Investa Trust 127/0 Prem Const 225/0 Port Canning 112/0 Scindia 36/9 Shivrajpur 61/8 Tata Chemical 21/0 Tata Oil 77/4 Tata Ord 438/0 Tata Dfd. 365/0 Wimco 317/8 B. I. C. 6/14 Bradbury Org 362/8 Burma Corp 4/13 Dharmassi Chem 57/4 Indian. Copper 3/3 Indian Iron 41/8 Jaipur Bank 72/8 H C Bank 59/8 N Vict Ord 7/9 New Vict Pref 9/6 New City 428/12 New Union 27/4 Steel Cor 34/12 Raza Text 82/0 Cawnpore 14/0 Dhrangadhra xd 560/0 B I G 23/4.

Gold & Silver

The firmness of the bullion market is believed to be mainly due to restricted sales of gold by the Reserve Bank. Spot demand has fallen off considerably and exhorbitant premiums which hitherto existed have vanished. The speculative activity has also shrunk and normal state prevails.

The Reserve Bank of India sold today only 11,000 tolas gold at Rs. 74-12 to Rs. 74-13 and tenders of lower quotations were rejected. This goes to prove that the Bank is selling sparingly at higher price. Silver sales amounted to 300 bars at Rs. 130-12.

The market opened steady and during the initial state there was increased buying and short covering which hardened quotations but long liquidation resulted in a reaction and the market was steady at the decline.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 75-6 and advanced to Rs. 75-8. At this level there was some liquidation which depressed quotation to Rs. 75-2 and again steadied at Rs. 75-5. Spot gold was quoted at Rs. 75-5-6.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 130-14 and rose to Rs. 131-10 and later reacted to Rs. 130-15. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 131-1.

The market ruled very steady and closing quotations were as under: Ready Gold Rs. 75/1/6, Forward Rs. 75/1. Ready Silver Rs. 131/7, Forward Rs. 131/4.

Bombay Cotton

The All-India cotton crop forecast is to be issued to-day and the market is anxiously awaiting the same. However, it is said that the possible damage would not be included in the forecast.

In the meantime trading in July contract has commenced at a premium of Rs. 11 over May delivery. This premium represents actual expense of taking delivery against May contract. The market seems to be more orderly and fear of scarcity of desirable cotton remains. At present there is some demand for July contract but comparatively cheapness of March contract is likely to discourage. Speculative sales in near months. The market opened to-day at Rs. 453-8 for March delivery and steadied at Rs. 454-4 with a restricted business.

The official acreage forecast being as expected there was no special effect on the market which remained sagging under moderate long liquidation and March declined to Rs. 450/8. The market closed at 6 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. March	.....	450 12 0
I.C.C. May	.....	461 8 0
I.C.C. July	.....	473 8 0

COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton market contract is 474 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

	High	Low	Close
I.C.C. March	458	453	453/4
I.C.C. May	468/12	464	464/8
I.C.C. July	478/8	475	475/12
Karachi March	47/3/6	46/9/6	46/12

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

The produce market was dull with a restricted turnover. Groundnuts Bombay quality Rs. 15/4 and Mogalai were quoted at Rs. 14/8, Castorseeds Bombay Rs. 16. Goa Feb/March Rs. 15/13 and Nevlakhi were Rs. 15/9 for January/February delivery Linseed C.P. and U.P. was quoted at Rs. 15/14 and Mogalai was quoted at Rs. 15/6. Tone was quietly steady.

RATE OF KORIS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, Jan. 12.

Hundi Kories 342 to-day.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

LONDON, Jan. 11.

	£
Total Bullion	1,762,000
Public deposits	9,500,000
(A) Other Deposits	276,800,000
Government Securities	259,000,000
(B) Other Securities	11,200,000
Note, Gold and Silver Coin	13,900,000
Notes in Circulation	1,231,600,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	7.02 p. c.
(A) Other Deposits include bankers	222,200,000
Other securities include discounts and advances	20,100,000
Total Deposits	286,300,000
Total Securities	270,200,000

INDIAN COTTON CROP

The Second All-India Cotton Crop Forecast 1944-45 was issued on Friday as under:—

Area under cultivation 12,957,000 acres which is 23 per cent lower than last year.

The above forecast is based upon reports which generally relate to sowing made upto October 1944.

Details are as under:—

Bengal	.....	1,661,000
Americans	.....	3,363,000
Oomras	.....	3,631,000
Broach	.....	4,30,000
Surti	.....	3,07,000
Dholerras	.....	7,59,000
Others	.....	2,806,000
Total		1,29,57,000

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

MILLS

Apollo 4/6 4/5/6
Bharat 68
Bombay Dyeing 1972/8 75 63/12
Central India (Ord) 431/8 27
Century 930
Colaba 240
Edward Textile 830 25
Elphinstone (Ord) 96 95 96
Elphinstone (Pref) 127/8 28/12
Finlay 334/8
Gokak 330/8 27
India United Defd 3/6
India United Ordy 17/4 17/2
Indore Malwa 830
Kohinoor 658 52
Luxmi Cotton 1382/8
Madhusudan 470
Meyer 230/10
Model 273/12 70 72/8
Morarjee 751/4
Mysore 342/8 47/8 45
New Great 434
Podar 375
Sassoon Cotton 24
Simplex 284
Swadeshi 588 84 85
Swan 348
Tata Mill 70/12 69/8 70
Vishnu 490

BANKS:

Baroda 147/8 47 48 47
Central 86/8 86/4 86/12 86/8
Imperial (Old) 2040 42/8
Imperial (New) 516/4
India 194
Reserve 136
Union 10/1

ELECTRIC COS:

Andhra Valley 1830
Bombay Tram (Ord) 153
Tata Power 1922/8

INSURANCE COS:

British India 23/4
Empire 1052/8
Jupiter 33/8
New India 83/8
Vulcan 18/8 18/5
Bombay Steamer 630
Scindia 36/3 36
Tata Steel Defd 2380 75 82/8 67/8 76/4 65
Tata Steel Ordy 443 41 42/8 88
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 164
Alcock 480 85 77/8
A. C. Cement 255 53/4 55/4 54/8
Belapur 238/8
Burmah (Old) 550 52/8
Burmah (New) 200 200/10 198/2
B. B. Petrol 4/4 4/3/6 4/4 4/3/6
Indian Bleaching 194
P. Construction (Ord) 225
Shivrajpur 61/8
Tata Chemical 20/14 20/10 21
Tata Oil 77/4
Walchandnagar (Ord) 635
Western India Match 317/8
Zandu Pharmacy 203/12

NEW CROP ADVANCES ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Predominance Of Bullish Factors

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

While old crops lagged new crops advanced sharply attributed to covering and new buying and dry-up of hedges and no likelihood of changes in Government support programmes. Increased realising eventually pared advances. Latterly trading was quieter awaiting developments. Meanwhile prices kept steady reflecting a predominance of bullish factors with contracts relatively scarce. The session closed steady.

March opened at 22.25 which was the highest level and declined to 22.22. The market closed at a decline of 2 points for near months but distants gained 12 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 22.54c per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

January	22.07—02
March	22.22—02
May	22.16+01
July	21.91+02
October	21.29+12
December	21.23+12
March highest (10 a m)	22.25+01
March lowest (10-45) m)	22.22—02
Middling Spot	22.54—04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	22.23—01
May	22.19+01
July	21.94
Middling Spot	21.65

NOON CALL

March	22.23
May	22.16
July	21.91

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Jan. 11.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	73
Consols 2-1/2 p c	32-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-9/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	104-7-16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	114
Characterred Bank of I. A. & China	10-11/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	84
National Bank of India	42-1/2

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

U. S. Steel 63-1/8 Bethelehem Steel 71 N Y Central R R Com. 26-1/4 N Y Central 5 p c 2013 94 Chesapeake and Ohio 53 Chase National Bank 43-3/4 Nat. City Bank of N Y 42-5/8xd General Motors 64-1/3 General Electric 39-3/4 Sun Life Assurance 320 Phillips Petroleum 46.00 Texas Corpn 50 Sinclair Oil 16-1/4 Socony Vacuum 15-1/4 Anaconda Copper 33 Kennecott Copper 38-1/4 Inst. Nickel 30-3/4 Amer. Tel. and Tel. 163-3/4 Western Union 'A' 46-1/2 Consolidated Edison 25-1/2 Australia 5 p c 1955 Canadian Pacific 12,00 Farnsworth Television 14-3/4

HAPUR MARKET QUOTATIONS.

HAPUR, Jan. 12.

Wheat Control Rate 9/12, Gram 7/4/3, Barley 5/14/6, Peas 5/12, Khatti 5/14, Arhar 6/10, Khatti 6/15. Stocks Unchanged Rapeseed 12, Maize 5/13/6, Bajra 7/2, Juar 5/7, Guwar 7, Urd 11, Moong 10, Oats 8/8, Gur 8/14 to 9/2, Arrivals 17/5 Mds, Raw Sugar 9/8, Guwar Mahha 6/15/3, Baisakh 6/12/4, Bardana 55, Silver 131/8, Gold 75, Bullion steady on continued support.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11.

There was speculative selling which was offset by bull support and owing to steadier Bombay advices the market moved both ways closing quotations:—

Calico 1530; Ambika 544; Marsdon 215; Anil Starch 565; Ajit 396-4; Gujrat Cotton 44; Jupiter 380; Bihari 305; Bhalkis 207-8-0; Norria 154; Nonogram 165; Rohit 405; Vikram 413/12; City 137/8/0; Sarasapur 649; Hindustan Chemical 312-8-0.

MONEY MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 1/4 1 and 2 months. 1/6 9/32 3 to 6 months.

B. C. RATES: T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T T -/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 1/8.

LDN/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 327.

LDN/MONTREAL:

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2.

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 295 1/4.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 p.c, 3 to 5 months 1/2 p.c, 6 to 11 months 3/4 p.c, 12 months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

3-1/2 p c G. P. Notes 99/12/6, 3 p c 1963-65 Loan 98/15/0, 3 p c 1966-68 98/1/0, 4 p c 1960-70 112/14/0, 4-1/4 p c 1955-60 117/4/0, 3-1/2 p c 1947-50 104/0/0 2-3/4 p c 1948-52 Loan 99/10, 3 p c 1946 Def. 1st 102/9, 3 p c 1949-52 2nd 101/11, 3 p c 1951-54 3rd 101/0, 3 p c 1953-55 4th 100/10, 3 p c 1957 Vict. 99/1011/2.

CORPORATION DEBENTURES. D 4 p c B. P. T. 1974 113/12, 4 p c M. Deb. 1974 113/12, 5 p c M. Deb. 1959 121/0, 6 p c M. Deb. 1954 130/8, 6 p c K. P. T 1956 130/8.

TAX-FREE LOANS.

5 p c 1945-55 102/14/0, 4 p c 1953-55 123/0, 5 p c Mysore 135/0.

Cotton Forecast For Gwalior

GWALIOR, Jan. 8

The first cotton forecast for the year 1944-45 released by the Gwalior Government states that the area under the cotton crop has decreased by 7 per cent in Gwalior Division and 10 per cent in Malwa Division as compared to last year. Sowing commenced in the third week of June, 1944. In spite of some rains in June and July, the crop grew satisfactorily.

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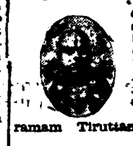

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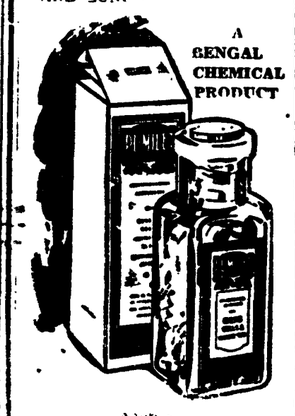

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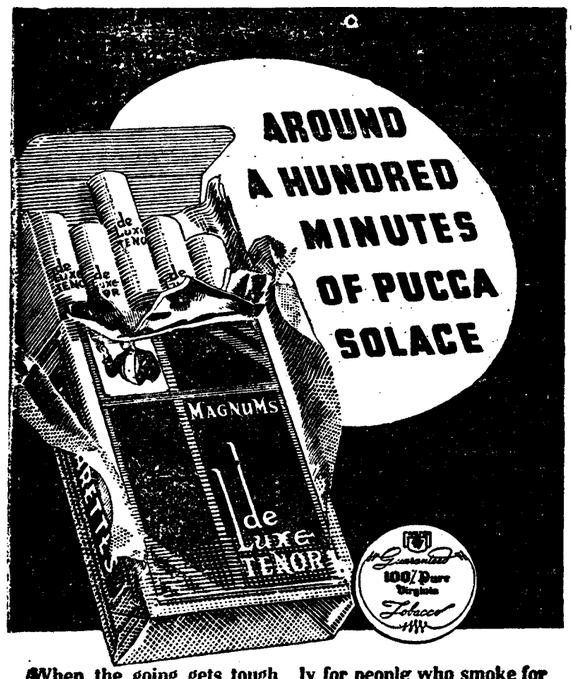

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MUTT AND JEFF—At that, it's too bad that Hitler wasn't in that game

By BUD FISHER

GOSH, NOW THAT VIC IS BACK IN POWER, REMINDS ME OF THE TIME BACK IN 1937 WHEN GEORGE AND I----
VIC? GEORGE? WHO?
VIC! VICTOR EMMANUEL, THE KING OF ITALY--- AND GEORGE, THE KING OF ENGLAND!
WELL, WE TROTTED OVER TO GUSTAF'S PLACE AND LEO HAPPENED TO BE THERE---
WHO?
LEO! KING LEOPOLD! SO THE FIVE OF US DECIDED ON A LITTLE GAME OF POKER!
WELL, THE BOYS ALL HELD GOOD HANDS BUT---
I HAD FOUR KINGS, IF YOU KNOW WHAT I MEAN!
DUCE'S WILD!

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An independent gentleman of cosmopolitan disposition, well placed and educated invites correspondence from Spinster or widow of any caste and creed view matrimony. Apply Box No. 7000, "Bombay Chronicle."

An unmarried Vadnagara Nagar aged 30, with an annual income of about Rs. 3,000 and in charge of an Ahmedabad Mill Stores firm, wants a girl of the same community. Correspondence strictly confidential. Write to Box No. 7013, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted an experienced Marine Head Clerk for the Bombay Branch of a well established Insurance Company. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 1720. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Shorthand Experienced Typist, able to handle independent correspondence. Apply Suleman & Co., 27, Kolsha Mohalla, Pydhoni. 7032

Watch-Repairer Wanted. Salary according to experience and qualification upto Rs. 200 per month. Apply personally to:—Nanubhai, Jewellers, opp. Clock Tower, Esplanade Rd. 7026

Wanted immediately qualified and experienced Saltworks Superintendent. Salary Rs. 250-25-400 Preference will be given to those who have worked in large Government or privately owned Saltworks. Apply with copies of testimonials to Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil, Technical Director, Tata Chemicals Limited, Mithapur, Kathiawar. 1717

Wanted a Persian Teacher immediately to teach Urdu and Persian to the high school classes. The post is temporary i.e. upto the end of this academic year. Apply stating qualifications and minimum salary expected on or before 20th Jan. 1945, to the Secretary, N. E. School, Chopda E. Kn. 1726

Matriculates or Undergraduates as Accounts Clerks with good handwriting. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Salary Rs. 65. Apply giving fullest particulars in own writing to: The Secretary, Chugondas & Co., 17, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 7054

Wanted—Experienced Compositors, those who have worked in a Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" between 2 & 4 p. m.

Applications are invited for the post of Sanitary Inspectors for M.E.S. Cooly Camp, Kalyan. None need apply who is not a qualified Sanitary Inspector. Pay Rs. 60 to 80 plus usual dearness allowance. Applications must reach the Garrison Engineer, Kalyan on or before 20th of January, 1945. Selected candidates will join at their own expenses. (1669)

Wanted three Blacksmith Shop Foremen on a salary not exceeding Rs 150/- per month, according to qualifications Candidates should have had a good general education as well as technical qualifications. Must have atleast seven years" experience of forging light and heavy steels. Must also be able to read drawings and prepare sketches as well as to organise and control labour. Knowledge of maintaining and operating large steel hammers and power presses essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Works Manager, Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur. 1640

TO BE LET

To let, plot of land, 400 square yards, near Shivaji Park. Apply Ghangurde Vaidya Wadi Thakurdwar, Bombay. 7003

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Fresh term commences for Senior Cambridge Examination. Non-Matriculates eligible. Mathematics, second language omissible. Oral/postal tuition prospectus from Bombay Tutorial College, opposite Jermahal, Dhobi Talao. 6980

Secondary Teachers' Training College, Baroda. Applications for admission to the B. T. Course, 1945-46, will be accepted till 15th February, 1945. Apply to the Principal for application forms and prospectus. 1715

Respectable Brahmin B.A. seeks Tuitions. Apply Box No. 7048, "Bombay Chronicle."

Alexandra Commercial College: Enrolments for New Term proceeding. Outstanding successes achieved every year in Accountants, Secretarial, Banking, General Commerce Diploma examinations Tuition Oral/Postal. Prospect. Chambers, Hornby Road. 1634

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for temporary posts of tally clerks in the Docks Department. Selected candidates will be appointed as "B" Grade Tally Clerks on Rs. 1-8-0 per day plus War Allowance as admissible to this grade, subject to their passing Medical examination by the Bombay Port Trust Administrative Medical Officer. Candidates whose work has been satisfactory will be considered for appointments on the Permanent Schedule as and when vacancies arise. Further terms of service will be intimated on application at the office of the Manager.

Applicants should present themselves with applications and testimonials at the office of the undersigned at 10-30 A.M. on Wednesday the 17th January and Thursday the 18th January 1945.

W. G. H. TEMPLETON,
Manager,
Bombay Port Trust Docks.
11th January, 1945
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
1724

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
Matunga, Bombay.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Junior Assistant in the Mechanical Engineering Department. Salary scale Rs. 110-10-170. The post is sanctioned upto 31st March 1949, in the first instance.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS.—An Engineering Degree of a recognised University or a First Class (Hons.) Diploma in Engineering of a recognized institute. Teaching experience will be considered additional qualification. Age limit 35.

Candidates who can teach Applied Mechanics, Machine Drawing, and who can join duty immediately need only apply.

Selected candidates will have to attend for personal interview in Bombay at their own expense. Canvassing support for candidature will disqualify.

Apply in writing giving particulars such as Name, Present Position, Date of birth, Domicile, General education, technical education, experience and minimum salary required.

Applications should reach the Principal and Secretary not later than 25th January, 1945.

P. N. JOSHI,
Principal & Secretary.
1727

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
Stores Department.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Timber, Country teak and Vellapine, which should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.) on Wednesday the 24th January, 1945, together with an earnest money deposit of Rs. 500/-. The forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2/- per set.

Tenders must be brought duly sealed to the Municipal Office and delivered at the Chief Accountant's office as directed above. Tenderers shall not be allowed to fill in or seal their tenders at the Chief Accountant's or any other Municipal Office.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. H. K. SHAIKH,
Controller of Stores.
566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay, No. 11.
12th January, 1945.
(1730)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation Book at Rs. 4, Fulgaliwala Ahmed Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (7035)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Redcross Specialists in Hairoils "Brahmi" "Redcross" and "Oliver". stops Hair falling, Removes Dandruff and restores Hair-roots. Trial solicited. Agents wanted at Mofussil places. Apply "Redcross" Messrs. M. B. Shetty & Co., Padwal Bldgs., Lalbaugh, Bombay. 7039

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and merchants to book orders wholesale or retail for our Highgrown Nilgiri Teas in all provinces. Apply Nilgiri Tea Products, R. S. Puram (Coimbatore). 7018

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For sale one Universal Milling Machine No. 3. Apply Box No. 7055, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Diamond, Emerald, Pearl, Jewellery (secondhand), purchased at better price. Please write or see 4 to 7 Chunilal & Co., 17, Dhanjee Street, near Diamond Merchants' Association, Mumbadevi. Sunday closed. (7039)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Litho Stones For Sale. Litho Stones of different sizes are for sale. For particulars please apply to the Manager, United Fine Art Lithographers, B. Anjirwadi, Mazagaon, Bombay, or ring up Press Section:—46281. 7042

Cinema Films. Territorial rights of a popular production for immediate disposal. Suited for those who require films for small territories. Apply with full particulars of territory etc. to Box 7044, "Bombay Chronicle."

"Kiwi Boot Polish" preserves, protects and polishes. Ample stocks distributed. Buy your immediate requirements only and allow others to buy. Nine annas large tin. **Beware of spurious imitations.** (1094)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THIS IS ONLY ANNOUNCEMENT AND NOT A PROSPECTUS

GENERAL WOOLLEN & COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.

Regd. Office: 1|1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta.
(DALHOUSIE SQ. SOUTH)

Factory: KALIGHAT, CALCUTTA.

Present Issue of Shares Rs. 1 Lac only

DIVIDEND PAID.

For the years	ordinary shares	pref. shares
1942-43.	10 p. c.	7 p. c.
1943-44	10 p. c.	7 p. c.

It is expected that the above rate of Dividend will be maintained for the current year also if not more.

Consent of Central Government has been obtained under Defence of India Rule 94-A. Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any statement made or opinion expressed with regard to them. 1630

IMPORTANT NOTICE

LILY BRAND BARLEY

For the general information of our numerous Customers, Patrons and general Public, it is hereby notified as a CAUTION and WARNING that the name of our famous Product is "LILY BRAND BARLEY" and not LilyAs Barley, Lila Barley or similar imitation of this nature in the name. There are imitations in the market of our famous Product and while buying, our Customers are requested to ask for "LILY BRAND BARLEY" only. A facsimile of our Barley tin is given above for general information and guidance. Legal steps will soon be taken against those who are responsible for these infringements or for storage of these spurious goods.

THE LILY BISCUIT CO.,

Props: P. SETT & CO. LTD.,
ULTADANGA : : CALCUTTA.
1506

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Open Space in the Victoria Gardens at the junction of Victoria Gardens Road and Connaught Road will be kept reserved for 3 weeks from 15th January, 1945, for holding the By-Election for Ward No. 11.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay,
D. I. AHMADI,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.
Victoria Gardens Office,
Byculla-Bombay 27,
Dated 11th January, 1945.
1712

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS, COMPANY LIMITED.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON PREFERENCE SHARES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Preference Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th January to 7th February, 1945, both days inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants for the half year ending 15th February, 1945.

Intimation regarding change of address should be notified to the Company by shareholders themselves or their constituted attorneys immediately.

By Order of the Board,
R. D. KANGA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 13th January, 1945.
1725

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

WANTED Temporary Stenographers (males), with previous experience on Rs. 125|- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 125-5-180-10-280 plus Dearness Allowance. Applicants should be Matric and above and apply in person with application between 10 A.M. and 12 A.M. at the following address on any working day before 15-1-1945.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT,
Royal Indian Navy Office,
Vithal House, 3rd Floor,
Fort, Bombay.
1710

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.
REMINDER

THE EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th January, 1945, at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at Soparibaug Road, Parel, Bombay, to transact the business stated in the notice published in this Paper on 29th December, 1944.

By Order of
The Board of Directors,
GANESHNARAYAN PIRAMAL,
Agents.
1716

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY
ATTACHMENT OF EXTRA CARRIAGES RESERVED FOR PARTIES

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to the restricted train service at present in force, no extra carriages can be reserved specially for parties.

Passengers desirous of travelling in parties should apply for accommodation in the train service in the ordinary way and reservations will be made in turn.
(1731)

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 56806 in respect of One Ordinary shares Nos. 97528 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Kasamali Lalji has been lost, mislaid or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 13th Jan. 1945. 7056

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
STAFF SELECTION COMMITTEE

APPLICATIONS are invited from natives of the Province of Bombay for enlistment as candidates for recruitment to clerical vacancies in this Administration.

PAY—Rs. 55-60-5-2-90. Also War allowance of Rs. 18|- per month at present, and house rent allowance as admissible under the rules.

PROBATION—Six months.

QUALIFICATIONS— Matriculation, High School, Cambridge Senior or any higher examination. Graduates should have obtained not less than 45% and non-graduates not less than 50% in their respective examinations.

AGE—Not more than 25 years on the 1st April, 1945.

Applications should be on prescribed forms which will be supplied on payment of Re. 1|- per copy.

Candidates already employed elsewhere must apply through the head of their office.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 31st January, 1945.

Canvassing in any form will disqualify a candidate for appointment.

Secretary,
Staff Selection Committee,
Bombay Port Trust,
Administrative Offices,
Bombay.
(1652)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANGALDAS KASHIBHAI and KARSONDAS VARJIWANDAS, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known ing writing to the undersigned at their Office at Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 2nd Bholwada at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 102-7|9 (One hundred and two seventh ninth) Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 383, New No. 2263, Old Survey No. 33, New Survey No. 574 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2445 of the Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5368 and Street No. 24.

Dated this 11th day of January 1945.

AMIN DESAI & NANAVATI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(1719)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMCHANDRA BALWANT SAPRE has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons claiming to have any right or interest of whatsoever nature in to or upon the said property are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned at 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale shall be completed as if no such right or interest subsists and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO

ALL that piece of perpetual Fazandari land (of which Motilal Kalianji is the present Fazandar) admeasuring about 122 Square Yards, situate at Old Sonapur Lane in the Oart, known as Tadwady in Bombay and bearing Collector's Old No. 127, New No. 937, Old Survey No. 90 and New Survey No. 8141 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 524 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the buildings and structures standing thereon bearing Municipal C Ward No. 3579, Street No. 20 and bounded as follows: To the East by the property of Mulchand Devichand and others, to the West by the house of Radhabai Laxman Setaiwadekar, to the North partly by the Sweeper's passage and partly by the house of Devichand Jodharajji and others and to the South by the Oart of Tadwadi belonging to the said Fazandar.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1945.

DIVEKAR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(1730)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KRISHNARAJ M. D. THACKERSEY and CHANDRASEN VALLABHDAS have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof is required the undersigned of the same in writing at his Office at 14, Dwarkadas Building, Kika Street, Bombay No. 4, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall be considered as waived.

Leasehold land with the dwelling house thereon, situate at Kalachowkey Road, admeasuring 650 Square Yards bearing New Survey No. 2508, Cadastral Survey No. 138, Parel-Sewri Division, Municipal F-Ward No. 1071(9), and Street Nos. 64-66 and 68, and bounded, on the East by land belonging to the Western India Mills, on the West by the property of Anandji Ladha, on the North by the Western India Mills and on the South by the Kalachowkey Road. Bombay dated this 12th day of January, 1945.

S. D. KAMERKAR,
Purchaser's Advocate.

AUCTION SALES

IMPORTANT TO CONNOISSEURS OF ANTIQUE INDIAN WORKS OF ART.

SALE ON MONDAY, 22nd, TUESDAY, 23rd and WEDNESDAY, 24th January 1945 at 3 P.M. each day at the Sale Room of the undersigned

of

Antique and Rare, South Indian and Gujerat Bronzes, Wooden Figures from Gujerat beautifully carved and lacquered, Indian Paintings, Gandhara, Nalanda and Jain Stone and Marble Sculptures, Indian Textiles, Tibetan Banners, Carved wood Furniture and Chinese Porcelain and Pottery belonging to the well-known art collector S. K. Bhedwar, Esq., Architect.

On view from Monday 15th January 1945 each day from 11-30 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. and from 11-30 A.M. to 2-30 P.M. on Saturday 20th.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN A PROFITABLE GOING CONCERN.

AUCTION SALE of the well-known Furniture shop of Joosub Mahomed with its stock-in-trade and goodwill or without goodwill. Under instructions from the Proprietor Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th January, 1945, at 4-30 P.M. (N.S.T.) at Chakla Street the abovementioned shop together with its furniture, workshop articles, furniture fittings, Tapestry, Velvet and other articles, with or without goodwill in one lot. On view, terms—25% Deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA FIDE—SALE

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY at 10-30 a.m. Property of a European gentleman and others at Chowpatty Seaface near Vianellis Restaurant of complete household and office furniture, Eng. sliding dining table, chairs, side board, cabinet, show case, Chesterfield sets, Zoonda almirah by Roberts dressing table, almirah, bed, Singer machine, Austrian and other fireproof safes Typewriter, bronze Elec. figure lamps, writing tables, book case, gramophone, glass, crockery, etc. T. 40213.

EASTERN AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN, Cotton and Canvas Cuttings, Hoop iron, Mixed Sweepings, Jute twine, Tin Scrap, Tarred paper waste, Galvanised wire, Gunny, Bale Buckles and pins, Waterproof paper, Wrapping cloth, string bits etc. on Monday, 15-1-45 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Ordnance Clothing Factory, in Modern Mill's Compound, Jacob Circle, by order of the Controller of Supplies, Disposals Branch, Bombay. Terms: 20 p.c. cash Deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF ACCESSORIES AND SPARE PARTS OF MOTOR TRANSPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

By order of the Controller of Supplies, Disposals Branch, Bombay, Messrs. Gandhi & Co. will offer for sale at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) by Public Auction at the Port Salvage Depot, Haji Bunder, G.I.P. Ry. Bombay:—

ON WEDNESDAY 17-1-45

Miscellaneous Stores including Coir Cordage Canvas hose pipe, Navy Caps, Coir matting, Gunny Sacking, Leather Scrap, Naval Waterproof Coats Rubber Scrap, Hoop Iron, Binding Wire, Flim Cans, Battery Cases, Provision and other tins, 4, 5, 10 and 45 Gallon Drums, Steel Wire, Piping Light ferrous scrap, Fire Extinguishers, Aircraft Wings, Aircraft Scrap Elec. Wire Aircraft wings (aluminium) Galvanised Sheet Scrap, Medium Melting Scrap-60 Tons, Film Scrap, Dry cell batteries 42 tons.

ON THURSDAY 18-1-45

M. T. Parts including Ignition Coils, Wiring sets, Electric. Parts, Dynamo, Transfer gear and gear boxes, Fan and dynamo pulleys, Rolls royce engines, Motor cycle wheels, handles, forks, petrol tanks Brake and clutch pedals, Flywheels, crank and cam shafts, Ball and roller bearings, connecting rods, springs, pistons, Gears and gear boxes, flywheels, flywheel rings, crown wheels pinnions, Motor Cycle Compressor Cylinders Front and rear axles, Chassis Frames, Ambulance chassis complete with body, Steering columns, etc.

Terms: 20 p.c. Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.
(Est.: 1918)
Saraswat Bank Bldg., Bombay

SAVE FOR THE FUTURE

SILVER JUBILEE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES
of 3, 5 & 10 years of the Bank

AN IDEAL INVESTMENT
Write for Particulars.
Tel.: 31675

SHRI SHANTI SURISHWAR JAYANTI FAIR

SHRI SHANTI SURISHWAR JAYANTI FAIR will be held at Mandoli Sirohi State from 10th to 18th January, 1945.

The public intending to join this fair is informed that Motor Buses will be available for Mandoli at AGRAWAL MOTOR SERVICE garage near Vishnu Dharamshala ABU ROAD.

For further information apply to the Manager, AGRAWAL MOTOR SERVICE, ARU ROAD. 1639

FREE DIARY CALENDAR 1945

Send a Post card and get Diary Calendar for 1945 FREE.

INDO-BRITISH COMMERCIAL CO.,
(Halka No. 22 (B.C.) Amritsar (Pb.)

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Highest testimonials from LORDS, LADIES, VICEROYS, GOVERNORS, COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, A. D. C. S. MAHARAJAHS, ETC., ETC. Bisni Bld., 2 Floor Opp. Flora Fountain, 369/71 Hornby Rd., Bombay

METAL SPRAYING IN ALL METALS

For building up worn machinery parts or for prevention of corrosion.

Consult
ART FLOORINGS & CONSTRUCTION CO.
16, Sleater Rd., Grant Rd., Bombay
Phone 41955.

GURU MANDIR AT MANDOLI

OPENING CEREMONY

It is announced for the benefit of the public in general and for the disciples of His Holiness Jagat Guru Acharya Dev Shri 1008 Shri Vijaya Shanti Surishwarji Bhagawan in particular, that the consecration ceremony of the Temple erected in his sacred memory at MANDOLI by Seth KISHINCHAND LEKHRAJ KHIANI of Sind will take place on 18th January 1945 at 12-30 P.M., when all are cordially invited to take part in the ceremony. Buses have been specially arranged to run from SAJAN-Road and Marwar Bagra.

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